The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8676.—VOL. LIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th February, at King-street, Newcastle, the wife of Mr. A. P. Row, of a son.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Norwood, Petersham, Mrs. C. W. Rawson, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, Mrs. T. Barry, of Lower George-street, opposite the Commissariat Stores, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at Wellwood, near Orange, Mrs. Andrew T. Kenna, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Bowman-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. J. Leonard, of a son, still-born.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, Mrs. William Blott of a son.

On Thursday, the 8th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, Mrs. Samuel Barton, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. A. Speers, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at Cahors, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, Mrs. L. W. Levy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th January, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, George, eldest son of Mr. William Lemon, of Camperdown, to Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Frederick Cheswick, of the Glebe.

On the 8th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, North Shore, by the Rev. W. F. Creeny, M.A., Mr. Henry Deane, solicitor, Sydney, to Caroline Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Yeuben, Talengetta, Neutral Bay, North Shore.

On the 8th instant, at Bendemeer, by special license, by the Rev. J. F. R. Whinfield, John Gill, Esq., Goatwych, New England, to Anna Maria, fourth daughter of Thomas Augustus Perry, of Bendemeer, Esq., J.P.

On the 10th instant, at St. Ann's, Ryde, by the Rev. G. E. Turner, Frank Alexander, eldest son of N. S. Powell, Esq., Turalla, Bungendore, to Susan Emily, only daughter of the late Willoughby James Dowling, Esq., of Bathurst. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 7th instant at the Manse, Moruya, on his way to Sydney, Robert Peter, fourth son of Mr. John T. Hosse, Sydney, aged 2 years.

On the 10th instant, at Linthorpe, Newtown, Emma Jane, beloved wife of F. R. Chester Master, of Brisbane, and youngest daughter of the late H. H. Macarthur, Esq., aged 34 years.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of his parents, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Charles John Samuel, youngest son of William and Esther Wing, aged 1 year 9 months and 11 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship
ELLORA,
1673 tons, 300-horse power,
N. J. Shottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 20th February, 1866.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
AUCKLAND,
T. Randall, commander,
will be dispatched for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury, Otago, Bluff, and Melbourne, taking passengers for Hokitika, cargo and passengers for Taranaki, and passengers for Napier,
FRIDAY, March 16th.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA and GREY GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
AUCKLAND,
will be dispatched for NELSON, FRIDAY, March 16th. Passengers and Cargo booked through to HOKITIKA and GREYMOUTH.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, commander,
will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived)
MARCH 16th,
taking cargo and passengers for Napier.
Now loading.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 13th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH.
Shippers will oblige by sending their goods down as early as possible, so as to enable the vessel to leave punctually.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and CITY OF ADELAIDE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9. Steerage, £2.
To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—CITY OF ADELAIDE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY, on MONDAY MORNING.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.30; and CITY OF BRISBANE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, WEDNESDAY, 21st instant, at 5 p.m.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per WILLIAMS.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, WEDNESDAY, 4th April, at 5 p.m.
To CLEVELAND BAY.—RANGATIRA, WEDNESDAY, 4th April, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—FLORENCE IRVING, THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—WILLIAMS, about 21st instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 24th March inclusive.
FROM SYDNEY.
On MONDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN direct, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, calling at Martin's Wharf.
On SATURDAY, at 11 p.m., the PATERSON.
Goods for Martin's Wharf received on THURSDAY.
Goods for the PATERSON received on MONDAY, and forwarded per steamer on MONDAY NIGHT, from Sydney.
Freight on goods FOR THESE AGENCIES must be PAID in Sydney.
FROM MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the PATERSON.
On WEDNESDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY, at 6.30 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
ANNA MARIA, steamer, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on WEDNESDAY, at 6 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVER S. N. CO.'S steamship BALLINA, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, on THURSDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11, The PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

WATSON'S BAY Steamer, This Day, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.30, 6. Watson's Bay, 8, 12, and 5.

KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER. — Schooner JANET, Monday next. T. M'Caffery, Victoria Wf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
AT HALF THE RAILWAY CHARGE.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
FARES:
Cabin, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. Steerage, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
BEING 9d EACH WAY.
CHILDREN ONLY 6d FOR THE DOUBLE TRIP.

RYDE STEAMERS.
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, and 5.
From RYDE, 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, and 4 40.

HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE.
Landing passengers at nearest point to the Asylum.
COMMODIOUS STEAMERS DAILY.
From PHŒNIX WHARF—7, 9, 11, 1, 3.30, 5, and 6.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 9, 12, 2, 4, 5, and 6.45
From Hunter's Hill, a quarter-past those hours.
Fares—1s Cabin, return 1s 6d. Steerage, 9d, return 1s.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—The YSABEL leaves King-street for HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN, nearest wharf to the asylum, THIS DAY, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, 6. Leaves TARBAN for SYDNEY, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45. Fares: Cabin, single, 1s., return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d., return, 1s.; children, return, 6d. For Saturday's and Sunday's time table, see HERALD of SATURDAY.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY.—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES by the NEW COMPANY.—On and after 1st April, and until the swift and commodious boats in course of construction are completed, the steamer YSABEL will make two trips daily between RYDE and King-street, SYDNEY, calling at the public wharf at GLADESVILLE. The HUNTER'S HILL and TARBAN trips will be continued with slight alterations.
Fares throughout, 9d; return, 1s, being only sixpence each way.

STEAM TO TWOFOLD BAY.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will leave the Commercial Wharf on THURSDAY next, at noon.
For passage only, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE (calling at Twofold Bay).—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf on THURSDAY next, at noon. Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon	£3 15 0
Ditto, return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 10 0

For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN).
CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, commander,
on or about THURSDAY, 22nd instant.

Saloon	£8
Return ticket, available four months	13
Steerage	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER. — The FLYING FISH. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—ESTHER is now receiving cargo. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

JANE, for MANNING RIVER. Freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

LIGHTNING, MANNING RIVER.—Freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—New schooner SARAH NICOLL will sail in a few days, if sufficient inducement offer. For freight G. R. NICOLL, Lime Wharf, Erskine-street; or on board.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner HARRIET KING, J. M'Donald, commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Alger's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON, CLEVELAND BAY, and PLAINS OF PROMISE, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The schooner UNCLE TOM, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or T. G. SAWKINS.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander (hourly expected), will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for HOKITIKA.—The clipper schooner AMY ROBSART, Ives, master, will be dispatched on THURSDAY. Has room for a few tons of freight, for which, or passage, apply on board, at Commercial Wharf, or to
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA AND THE GREY RIVER, proceeding over the Bar and landing Cargo and Passengers on the Wharf.—The new clipper schooner TRIUMPH, J. G. Nias, commander, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage (for which immediate application is necessary) apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HOKITIKA.—Regular trader COLONIST will be ready to receive cargo on THURSDAY next. H. MOON, Duguid's Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—The regular trader JANE LOCKHART, Noyes, master, will sail on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

THE LION, for NEW PLYMOUTH, will clear at Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will oblige by sending bills of lading for signature THIS MORNING, and passengers must be on board by noon.
A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

FOR WANGANUI.—To sail on the 15th, the fast-sailing trader LADY DENISON, Farnie, master, is now receiving cargo at the Patent Slip Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., George-street, Sydney.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. W. Vandervord, commander, is now fast loading, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS.—Schooner SEA WITCH, A. R. Hovell, master, is now receiving cargo at Patent Slip Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to C. M. DEANE, 257, George-street; or master, on board.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, W. Linklater, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque HYACINTH, M'Farlane, commander, being under charter, will have quick dispatch.
For light freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SHANGHAI.—The A1 clipper barque SAMUEL, 600 tons, R. Wigzell, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
For light freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.—For SHANGHAI, the fine clipper ship AGAMEMNON, 889 tons, A1 15 years, A. George, commander. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

FOR CALLAO direct.—The A1 clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 771 tons register, James Watson, commander, will sail for the above port about 22nd instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO

TO PASSENGERS for CALIFORNIA.—The A1 fast-sailing ship DAY DAWN, Philip Jones, commander, will sail from Sydney for San Francisco direct, on or about the 15th instant.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation provided by this favourite clipper.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.; or to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LONDON.
To Families and Passengers for England.
The magnificent Black Ball auxiliary screw steamship
GREAT VICTORIA,
4000 tons, 300-horse power indicated,
Richard Richards, Esq., commander,
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, from SYDNEY for LONDON.
The superb deck saloons are, for elegance, comfort, convenience, and general arrangements, unequalled by any other ship in the Australian trade; and superior accommodations, second cabin, intermediate, and steerage.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Saloon .... £65 and £60
Beds, bedding linen, and every requisite (excepting wines and spirits) supplied for £5 extra.

Second cabin	£35
Third cabin	25
Steerage	18

Apply to Captain RICHARDS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

STEAM from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S line of Steam and Sailing Ships.—The splendid new A1 screw steamship LONDON, 2000 tons, J. B. Martin, commander, will sail on the 10th April.
Her accommodations for passengers are very superior, bedding and linen are provided for the passengers, and she carries an experienced surgeon.
TERMS:
First cabin, from 65 guineas.
Second cabin, £32 to £35.
Third cabin, £20 to £22.
Steerage (open berths), £16.
J. B. METCALFE and CO.
9, Bridge-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—For Gold and Passengers only.—The favourite clipper ship CENTURION, 656 tons register, James Largie, commander, will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 17th instant. Has superior and roomy saloon accommodation.
Apply to Captain LARGIE, on board, off the Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP CENTURION, for LONDON.—Notice.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised. Shippers are requested to send in their BILLS of LADING on the same day.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 22nd March, the splendid A1 clipper ship WELLESLEY, 1200 tons, H. T. Gibson, commander.
The accommodations on board this fine ship, for all classes of passengers, are very superior.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
First cabin, according to accommodation required.

Second ditto	£30
Third ditto	£18 to £20
Steerage (open berths)	£16.

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS.—From MELBOURNE to LIVERPOOL.
The renowned clipper ship
RED JACKET,
2035 tons register, M. A. R. Pope, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, the 20th March.
For plan of saloon, and every information, apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, Melbourne; and 141, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The splendid clipper ship BOTANIST, A1 20 years, 1160 tons register, James Edgar, commander, has a large portion of her wool down and on board, and will have quick dispatch.
For terms of freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 31st March, the splendid new first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1046 tons register, Thomas Louttit, commander. This ship, now on her first voyage, was built expressly for the Sydney trade, and passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Now receiving wool at Flood's Stores.

THE JASON, for LONDON.—This favourite ship will be dispatched hence on the 10th April.
Wool received at Marsden's.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain BIRNIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BARQUE SAMUEL, from VICTOR HARBOUR.—Consignees by the above vessel are informed that she is discharging at the Grafton Wharf, and are requested to pass entries without delay.
Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid to the undersigned, before delivery orders can be obtained.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP PAK WAN, from London.—Unless ENTRIES are PASSED before 10 a.m. 13th March, for the undermentioned Goods, they will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense, viz.:—
HP&Co. in square—1 case, H. Parkes and Co.
L&Co. in diamond—20 cases, Order.
WGA over S—22 packages, Order.
R. Allport—1 case, addressed.
SAJ—44 packages, Order.
HCS—12 casks, H. Chatto.
GT over S—50 hogsheads beer, Order.
Morgan Poole—1 case, addressed.
BP—10 hogsheads beer, P. Palmer.
PF&Co. in triangle—7 cases, P. Falk and Co.
AJW&Co. in diamond—4 cases, Order.
PK over ER—25 bundles raisins, Order.
PN over C—30 barrels currants, Order.
RF&Co. in diamond—40 runlets, 110 packages, Order.
Pig Iron, a quantity, consigned to Order.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.

STEAM PACKET ALFRED, from Auckland.—To Passengers and Consignees.—One case of glassware, addressed Hoffnung and Co., supposed to have been taken by mistake, you will please return to P. N. Z. and A. R. M. Co., Grafton Wharf.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to charter a VESSEL of 250 tons, at a light draught of water. MOLISON and BLACK.

VESSEL Wanted, a Schooner of about 180 tons register, for cash. Apply to JOHN C. MALCOLM, 30, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL, from 40 to 50 tons. COOPER and CO., 348, George street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fast-sailing schooner W. E. DEAN. Apply Messrs. CHARLES SCHWEIG and CO., 207, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the fine clipper schooner SOUTHERN CROSS, admirably adapted for the intercolonial trade.
MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the British Barque PLANTER, 270 tons. Apply on board, or to FREDERICK H. TROUTON, A. S. N. Company.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS are required for Victualling the passengers and crews of the steamers LADY BOWEN, QUEENSLAND, and EMU.
Tenders to be lodged at the office of the Company, Sydney, on or before Thursday, the 15th March, or at Brisbane on or before Saturday, 17th March.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Sydney March 12th.

ANTI-STATE-AID.—A Public MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall, York-street, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, to protest against any further extension of the State endowment of Religious bodies in New South Wales, as proposed in a resolution now under consideration in the Legislative Assembly. Further particulars will be announced.

GARRICK AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—Meeting THIS EVENING, at Lyceum Theatre, 7.30.

MASONIC.—Zetland Lodge, No. 655. — Monthly Meeting, at the Hall, This Evening, at 7 o'clock.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Harmony, No. 556.—Regular MEETING, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely.
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, P.M., Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL.—A MEETING of the General Committee will be held at the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.
M. METCALFE, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY S. S. UNION.—Committee MEETING next THURSDAY EVENING, same time and place.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MARY CHESTER, formerly living in Wynyard-square, and subsequently at Hunter's Hill, will call at the General Post Office, Sydney, she will find a letter for her.

JOHN GM, a Chinaman, late of Maitland—You are requested to apply to HONG WONG CHONG, at 203, George-street North.
WAA LEE.

MR. JAMES ROURKE, from Cahir, county Tipperary, Ireland, will meet with his friend, GLOREVINA, by calling at the Land's End Hotel, Pyrmont.

MR. PETER PLOMER, eldest son of the late P. W. Plomer, Esq., is requested to forward his present address to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MR. CHARLES SHERMAN (Tailor, &c., residing at Yass in 1854, supposed to have lived since at Penrith) would greatly oblige by sending his address to a person who would write to him on particular business. Direct to L. S. M., HERALD Office.

MRS. A. D. BROUGHTON, late of Brisbane, is requested to send her address to J. B., care of Mr. John Sands, bookseller, George-street.

THE LADY that lost the HALF-SOVEREIGN on last Saturday night may have it by calling at the York-street Market, 25 and 27 Stalls. GEORGE STEVENS.

TWOPENCE!—a TERRIER Bitch, brought with important litter from Victoria.—Owner earnestly requested to send address to B. BREEZE, Post Office, Sydney.

CITY MISSION TEA MEETING, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock. Alderman MURPHY, J.P., in the chair. The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. John Graham, S. C. Kent, T. Smith, J. Voller, P. P. Agnew, S. Rabone, J. Sharpe; and anthems by the choir.
N. PIDGEON, Minister.

UNITED Temperance Alliance.—Temperance Meeting, This Evening, Hebrew Schoolroom, Pitt-street.

NO. 6 COMPANY S. B. V. R.—General MEETING of Company on THURSDAY, 15th March, for ELECTION of N. C. OFFICER, and other business. Members are requested to attend.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of Sydney and Suburban Corps will attend INSTRUCTION DRILL, with arms and accoutrements, under the Sergeant-Major, at Hyde Park, every THURSDAY, at 7.30 p.m., till further orders.
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain, Brigade-Adjutant.

APPLICANTS to Box 291, Post Office, are informed that the vacancy has been filled up.

NOTICE.—Any harbouring MARGARET SPENCE after this date will be punished as the law directs.

NOTICE.—Mr. N. MACKAY is no longer authorised to transact any business on our account. SHERRIFF and DOWNING, Booksellers and Stationers, 256, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The owner of a Roan HORSE, with four black points, steel grey mane, bob tail, branded near shoulder not legible; if not owned and expenses paid within fourteen days from this date, it will be sold to defray expenses. JOHN BOOTH, Bunnerong, Botany Bay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as Photographers, under the style of "Bradley and Allen," has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Dated this 19th day of December, 1865.
WILLIAM BRADLEY.
OSWALD ALLEN.
Witness—SEPTIMUS A. STEPHEN, Solicitor, Sydney.

PERSONS having left WATCHES, &c., for repairs, at the late T. E. RUDD'S, are requested to call for the same at 39, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 13th March, at half-past 3 p.m., at the Society's Office, 309, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

THE UNION INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a DISTRIBUTION by Ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 13th March, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
March 13th. J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

TO SQUATTERS AND OTHERS.—HARRISON and JONES (successors to Robert Forbes), No. 78, King-street, Sydney, Auctioneers and Agents for the Purchase or Sale of Stations, Fat and Store Stock, and Produce.
Commodious yards and paddocks for the reception of fat stock for sale.
Wool, &c., for sale received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
Stations in New South Wales and Queensland for sale; also store cattle and sheep.
Wool received for sale or shipment, and liberal advances made if consigned to their agents in London.
Parties requiring information may obtain the same upon communicating by post to the above address.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of J. M. LEIGH and CO. are requested to pay their respective accounts to Mr. A. W. SUTTON, 284, George street, on or before the 31st March. All accounts left unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of a solicitor for recovery without reference to persons.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE H. T. N. TOZER, PORT MACQUARIE.—All Accounts against the above Estate are requested to be sent, with full particulars, to the office of W. DRYNAN and CO., 4, Wynyard-street, on or before the 16th current.
W. DRYNAN, Administrator.
March 5th, 1866.

IN THE ESTATE OF Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON.—We have this day disposed of the stock, fixtures, and book debts in the above estate to Messrs. Baulke and Ardern.
HENRY AUSTIN, WILLIAM DRYNAN, } Trustees.

PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS for the SITUATION of working overseer and inspector of nuisances for this municipal year, at per week, will be received at the Council Chambers, Paddington, till WEDNESDAY next, at 4 p.m.
The council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The tender must be in applicant's own hand writing.
By order of the Chairman,
JOHN DAVIS, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, March 9th.

TENDERS wanted for Mason Work. Apply G. CRISPO, Builder, Surry Hills.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required on or before the 20th instant, for erecting a STORE for Mr. W. Saber, in George-street, opposite Markets. O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TENDERS are required for Building a Roman Catholic (Wooden) School, and Master's Dwelling, at Paddington. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, 64, Pitt-street, where sealed tenders will be received until TUESDAY, 27th March.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee for the Erection of a Dwarf Stone Wall, with Iron Railings, on the boundary line of Hyde Park, facing Macquarie-street North. The plan and specification of the work required can be seen at the Colonial's Architect's Office. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned, on or before SATURDAY, the 17th instant.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary, Victoria Club. 9th March.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee for Fifty Iron Posts, and any further number that may be required by the Committee. A plan and specification of the work required can be seen on application to EDMUND T. BLACKET, Esq., Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 17th instant.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
Victoria Club, March 12th, 1866.

TO MASONS, CARPENTERS, and BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required, together or separately, for the carcase and finishing of a Parsonage House at Castle Hill, near Parramatta. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of Rev. H. H. BRITTEN, Smith-street, Parramatta, where tenders are to be delivered by 17th March. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a first-class DWELLING-HOUSE in Elizabeth-street.
The work may be tendered for as under:—
Masonry and brickwork, in one sum
Finishing trades, in ditto
Or the whole, in ditto
Apply to Mr. J. J. DAVEY, Architect, Post Office Chambers, George-street, to whom sealed tenders must be delivered on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant.
2nd March, 1866.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Members are hereby informed that the Office is OPEN, for the receipt of Moneys from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 12 noon.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, March 12th.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Branches of this Bank have been opened at MACKAY, Pioneer River, and at TOWNSVILLE, Cleveland Bay, both in the colony of Queensland.
HENRY P. ABBOTT, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank is now open at Grafton, Clarence River, for the transaction of General Banking Business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened at Towasville, Cleveland Bay, Queensland, on or about the 20th instant.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 2nd March, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at SINGLETON.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 1st, 1866.

CHALLENGE.—I am open to make a match for YOUNG STRANGER to run ACTEON 1 mile and a half over Randwick, on the 24th March, for £50 or £100 aside. A match can be made at the Woolpack Inn, THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS JUBB.

CHALLENGE.—Hearing that the owner of the Flying Buck is not satisfied with his last defeat with Slim Jim, I will run the Buck again—£30 to £25, once round Randwick, catch weights—with Slim Jim.
WILLIAM BLUNT.

INQUIRY INTO THE LATE EXPLOSION.—Any persons competent to furnish information tending to throw light on the late explosion in Bridge-street, or on the properties of nitro-glycerine, are requested to communicate with the Board, THIS AFTERNOON (Tuesday), at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2.
By order of the Board,
CRITCHETT WALKER, Clerk to the Board.
Sydney Exchange, 12th March, 1866.

WE, the undersigned trustees, have this day accepted Mr. S. WALKER'S cash tender for the drapery stock of T. M'Coy, George-street South.
S. THOMPSON.
R. J. FLEETWOOD.
March 9th.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, Parramatta, beg to acknowledge the receipt of £100 (one hundred), the amount of a legacy bequeathed for the benefit of their institution, by the late PATRICK CLIFFORD, Esq., J.P., of Maneroo.

NOTICE.—Merchants and others can be supplied with Colonial-made BAR IRON.
City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

A. BROWN, Esq., CITY IRON WORKS, PYRMONT.—SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th April last, submitting a sample of bar iron manufactured at the City Iron Works, Pyrmont, for test and approval, if found equal to BBH iron, I am directed by the Commissioners to inform you that iron of the quality submitted will be accepted for railway purposes, when required, in lieu of BBH iron.
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. MOODY, Chief Clerk.
Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch, Sydney, May 30th, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY next, 14th instant, for the convenience of passengers, per train and others, OPEN a Branch STORE, opposite the Railway Gate, George-street, for the SALE of his Best BREAD and FLOUR, at prices which defy competition. Terms, cash.
JOHN WEARNE, Baker, &c., Haymarket.

A. NIXON, Tailor and Habit Maker, 96, Market-street.

A CARD.—Dr. GILHOOLEY has REMOVED from Castlereagh-street to No. 11, South Head Road, second house above Lyons-terrace, nearly opposite Hyde Park.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.—Money Lent on Mortgage of City and Suburban real Property, on advantageous terms.

ALBERT RIVER.—GULF OF CARPENTARIA.
ELLIS READ and CO., Merchants, Land, Stock, and Station Agents.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS, ARMS, and all kinds of Instruments for the cure of deformities; Trusses in the newest style, made to order, and fitted, by
C. HERTZHAEUSER, 19, Hunter-street.

BATHS, Water Tanks, Patent Water-closets. Water laid on. ROBINSON, Plumber, 150, Phillip-street.

BENNETT, F. G., Working Cutler and General Importer, 89, King-st., between George and Pitt sts.

BARKHAUSEN'S CLUB-HOUSE HOTEL, 43, Hunter and Castlereagh streets, will be OPEN to the public on Wednesday next. Wines and Spirits of the best brands. The Luncheon Rooms will be open shortly.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, two 5s; four 7s 6d; six 10s; twelve 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CARTES-DE-VISITES.—3 for 5s, 6 for 7s 6d; likeness in case complete, 2s. SCHRODER, 645, George-st.

CARTE DE VISITES, at greatly reduced prices. MOORE and PARKES (late Croft's), South Hd. Rd.

CARTES-DE-VISITE—8 for 10s., case entire, 2s. 6d. PICKERING, Solar Portrait Rooms, Brickfield-hill.

CORNS speedily REMOVED by the Infallible SOLVENT. Prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

CARD.—Mrs. EDWARDS (from the Misses Johnson, Dover-street, Piccadilly, London, Milliners and Dressmakers, by special appointment to her Majesty and the Royal Family), 149, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street.

CORRESPONDENCE with SYDNEY by letters, on General Business Matters; prompt attention and faithfulness to instructions. All the requirements of the following are also practically understood and carefully attended to, viz.:—Engines, Mining Machinery, Tools and Plant for Contractors, Artesian Well-sinking, &c. Iron, and the other metals of commerce, selected and forwarded by WILSON and SON, Pyrmont, Sydney.

DECEMBER Number "Illustrated Sydney News" with Supplement; a few more copies on Sale.

DEGOTARDI'S PHOTO-LITHO and Letter-press Printing, elegant style. Robinhood-la., op. Margaret-st.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, at home 9 to 12, 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c., &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Bridge-street.—An excellent LUNCHEON, ale included, 1s. D. TANGEY.

F. COOPER, Silk and Woollen Dyer, 285, Elizabeth-street, near Liverpool-street.

FAMILIES requiring Pure MILK. Apply to R. HOUSTON, Woodside Dairy, Burwood.

FUTURE PROSPECTS IN LIFE.—Verbal delineations and advice 1s. Opinions from handwriting or portraits, with interesting details. Enclose specimen and 1s. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt street.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

HOMŒOPATHY.—W. LARMER, Homœopathic Chemist, 323, George-street. Tincture Cases, containing 24 remedies, 15s. each. Prescriptions faithfully prepared at very reduced prices. 323, George-street.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

JAMES H. ADGER, Hairdresser and Perfumer, is happy to inform his numerous patrons and the general public that he has completed arrangements for continuing his business as heretofore, but with more zealous and undivided attention. Hot, cold, plunge, and shower baths. 313, George-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, AUSTRALIAN Flour-mills, PARRAMATTA, and CHIPPENDALE Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, SYDNEY.—Superfine silk-dressed Flour; fine and seconds Flour; Wheat Meal, Pollard, Bran, and CORN FLOUR, of the best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly attended to.

J. M'ELHINNEY, Coal Merchant, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has REMOVED his business to M'Kellar's Wharf, next the bone manufactory, Pyrmont.

MOLISON and BLACK.—Temporary Offices, New Pitt-street, next door Mutual Provident Society.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, Surgeon, 181, Premier-ter., William-st., before 10; from 2 to 4, and after 6.

MESSRS. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO. have REMOVED their Stores and Offices to Spring-street, next to Messrs. Brown and Co's.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. C. W. RAYNER, having engaged the convenient room now used by Mr. Needs as a dancing academy, will be prepared to give instructions in VOCAL MUSIC, on and after WEDNESDAY, March 14th.
An ELEMENTARY CLASS NOW IN FORMATION. Terms, on application to Mr. C. W. RAYNER, 151½, Castlereagh-street North; or at Mr. ANDERSON'S Musical Repository, from 2 to 3 every afternoon.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS for SALE or Hire, with option of purchase. L. MOSS, 5, Hunter-st.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bay View House, Cook's River.—ACCOMMODATION for all classes of patients; terms, 30s. per week and upwards.
G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant, to Lyons-buildings, corner of George-street and Charlotte-pl.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

SOLE AGENT for the Wollongong KEROSENE OIL. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

TRIGGS and MARR, House, Ship, and General Smiths (successors to H. Rimmer), No. 6, Market-street.

TURRELL and TONKS, Auctioneers, Importers, House, Land, and Commission Agents, Queen-street, Auckland, New Zealand.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—The TURKISH BATH is now OPEN for Ladies and Gentlemen. Extensive alterations have been made, embodying all the most recent improvements, by which, according to the highest medical and scientific authorities of England, many cases can now be cured which formerly were considered hopeless.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS, and others of the City of Sydney.—JAMES TESTER, of the Old House at Home, No. 531, Brickfield hill, George-street, Sydney, is prepared to remove NIGHT SOIL at threepence per foot, or by contract—that being one penny less than the City Corporation. All orders left at the above address will be punctually and carefully attended to.

MONEY to LEND, on City or Suburban Property.—GEORGE EVANS, 102, King-street.

MORTGAGE.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to receive Applications for LOANS on the security of first-class City Property, at 7 per cent. per annum.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

£50 UP TO £7000 to LEND on deposit of deeds. COOPER and CO., 348, George-street.

£500 or £600 for Investment on Sydney property. M'CULLOCH and SALTER, King-street.

£6600 TO BE LENT on Mortgage. Apply to Mr. T. ICETON, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North; or to JAMES GILCHRIST, Esq., Clarence-street.

£5200 TRUST MONEY, to LEND, on city, suburban, or country freeholds, &c. (deposit of deeds or merchandise), in sums as required.
THOMAS NORTON and CO., 400, George street.

BOOK LOST—Second Volume of the Brooks of Bridlemere. Australian Library, Bent-street.

ESCAPED from its cage on Saturday last, a Gallah PARROT. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Mr. WATSON, Midlothian Villa, Elizabeth-street South.

LOST, from Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street, a rough TERRIER SLUT. Please return.

LOST, from 62, Hunter-street, one black and one dun mottled TUMBLER. Reward on recovery.

LOST, by a poor woman, a sum of MONEY, between Randwick and Sydney. A reward of Five Shillings will be given. Address 144, Kent-street.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, on Hyde Park, opposite the Museum, a Lady's Brown Morocco RETICULE. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Mr. JOHN FORRESTER, Watchmaker, 574, George-street.

STOLEN, or Strayed, Bay MARE, branded T. R. on shoulder, with wart on neck. 10s. reward if strayed, £2 if stolen.
W. MATCHETT, Waterloo.

STOLEN, from Canterbury Bush, about half a-mile from the Canterbury Toll-bar, since Friday last, the 9th instant, a light one-horse DRAY, with side irons and side boards. Ten shillings reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to its recovery, or to the apprehension of the thief or thieves, on application to CHARLES COE, Petersham, near Mr. Brown's, blacksmith.

LEFT at Livery, in April last, at the King's Arms, or Buss's Inn, Eighteen-mile Hollow, near Bull's Camp, Bathurst Road, one Dark Bay MARE, branded W.L. near shoulder, W.L. off shoulder, and W.S. under near shoulder, aged. If not released in fourteen days from this date, said mare will be SOLD at auction to defray cost of livery on same. WILLIAM BUSS.

BEST BREAD 4d. per loaf, for cash, at J. CARMICHAEL'S, Erskine-street.

POTATOES, best in Sydney, £5 10s. per ton—good seed. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Best table and seed potatoes in Sydney on sale. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

TO DEALERS and others.—Prime Samples of Corn, old and new, in lots. W. Short, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—On SALE, the balance of Blackbird's cargo from Port Fairy, in quantities of not less than 5 tons, at £5 15s. per ton. R. J. HARDY, 197, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, a superior banker's SAFE. Apply at the office of the Pacific Insurance Company.

RED Lammas Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen.

SEED POTATOES, on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores, 239, Pitt-street (down the gateway).

LUCERNE SEED, Clovers, Rye-Grass, Prairie Grass, Couch Grass, English grasses. Hilton Browne and Co.

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores, 239, Pitt-st.

SEEDS.—LAW, SOMNER, and CO., have on SALE their celebrated GUINEA COLLECTION of VEGETABLE SEEDS, sufficient for a garden of half an acre; Colonial Lucerne, Clovers, Prairie-grass, Rye-grass, Rye, Tares, Couch-grass, Sorghum, Black Oats, Seed Wheat. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SPICED BEEF, packed in casks; Mess Pork, Hams, Sperm Candles. HENRY FISHER and SON.

FISH. Fresh Fish.—Salmon Trout, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

CASES of assorted Chow Chow, Ginger, and Cumquat. HENRY FISHER and SON.

SARDINES (½-boxes), Fresh Herrings, Split Peas, HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

CEDAR BOARDS, inch, and inch and quarter, 18s per 100 feet. H. FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

TAYLOR'S STOUT, in hogsheads. Bottled Porter and Ale. H. FISHER and SON, Macquarie-place.

BLACK OIL, best quality, on SALE, in lots to suit the trade. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

COME and see the large Gallery, at the London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

TOYS, Dolls, Fancy Goods, endless variety, at London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

JET NEKLETS, Chains, Alberts, Earrings, Brooches, Buckles. London and Paris Bazaar, opp. Markets.

IRON Bedsteads and Bedding to fit, Feather and Fibre Mattresses, at PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

PARRAMATTA.—CLEARING-OUT SALE of BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, HANDSOME GLASS CASES, SHOP-FIXTURES, &c. J. CLIFT'S, Church-street, Who is retiring from business.

KINDER TRAGEDY, ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, December Number. Portraits. A few on SALE.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1471827

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXTENSION PENRITH TOWARDS BATHURST.

NOTICE.—The Commissioner for Railways, appointed by Act of Council, 22nd Victoria, No. 19, hereby gives notice, that his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, deems it expedient to make and complete a Railway between Penrith and Bathurst, being a further extension of the Great Western Railway, and to erect certain other works and conveniences in connection therewith—that, for that purpose, certain parcels of land lying and situate between Penrith and Bathurst respectively, which are particularly set out in the Map or Plan and Book of Reference, to be seen at the Office of the Commissioner for Railways, in Phillip-street, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Hartley; commencing at the head of Lithgow's Valley, at a point marked C on said plan at seventy-five miles, seventy-one chains, thirty links, in the county of Cook, and terminating near Wallerowang, at a point marked D on the said plan, at ninety-one miles two chains, and being a distance of fifteen miles ten chains and seventy links from the said point C to the point D, or thereabouts, are required to be taken by the Commissioner for Railways, and that all parties interested in the said lands, or affected by the said works, are hereby required to set forth in writing to the said Commissioner, within one month from the publication of this notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, any well grounded objection that may appear to them to exist to the making of the said railway or the erection of the said works.

Dated, at Sydney, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JOHN RAE (L.S.),
Commissioner for Railways.

The Seal of the Commissioner for Railways was affixed hereto, at Sydney, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in the presence of P. MOODY, Chief Clerk.

The Treasury,
Queensland, 17th January, 1866.

STEAM POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE OR SYDNEY, AND BATAVIA OR SINGAPORE, VIA TORRES' STRAITS.—The Queensland Government having in contemplation the establishment of a Monthly Mail Service between Queensland and Great Britain, via Torres' Straits and Singapore, sealed TENDERS will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 25th of June, 1866, for the conveyance of the English Mails, monthly, for a period of three or five years, from and to Brisbane and Batavia, calling at Port Denison and Cape York.

Persons tendering are invited to state the amount for which they would be disposed to extend this service to Singapore and Sydney; and separate offers will be received for Monthly services between Singapore or Batavia and Cape York and between Cape York and Brisbane.

Tenders to state the amount of passenger accommodation of 1st and 2nd class, the tonnage, horse-power, and speed of the steamers to be employed, and whether propelled by screw or paddles, also to state the time at which the service can be commenced.

The contract will embrace the conveyance of all mails put on board, whether British, colonial, or foreign.

The vessels will be required to convey the officer in charge of the mails free of cost.

Tenders for this service being called for the purpose of being laid before the Queensland Parliament, the Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The contractor and two sureties (whose signatures must be attached to the tender) will be required to enter into a bond for the due performance of the contract.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office, or by applying to Messrs. JULYAN and SERGEAUNT, Crown Agents, 6, Adelphi-terrace, Strand, London.

Tenders to be addressed to the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, Brisbane, and marked "Tender for the Conveyance of Mails via Torres' Straits."

JOSHUA P. BELL.

TENDERS will be received at the Transport Office, Auckland, New Zealand, until the 22nd March, 1866, for the CONVEYANCE TO ENGLAND, from AUCKLAND, of the 40th REGIMENT and a Battery of Artillery, together with about 100 Military Invalids, Wounded Men, &c.

The ships to sail in April next.

The estimated numbers will be about, more or less—

40TH REGT.	ROYAL ARTILLERY.	INVALIDS.
30 Officers	6 Officers	100 Men
600 Men	175 Men	10 Women
70 Women	30 Women	20 Children
150 Children	50 Children	

The ships must be classed either in Lloyd's register A. red; or not less than three-thirds Liber Veritas.

Forms of tender may be obtained at Office of Superintendent of Pilots, &c., Circular Quay.

The rate for each officer, or other first or second-class passenger, is to be stated, including mess, wine, beer, &c., bedding, and every table and cabin accommodation; the rate per man, per woman, and per child; also, the rate for each invalid, including victualling, medical comforts, and all requisites excepting bedding.

All the columns and particulars required in the Tender must be properly filled in, the date when the ship will be ready for survey, to receive passengers, and to proceed to sea.

Answers to Tenders will be sent from Auckland by outgoing Mail of the 30th March, and the accepted ships to be forthwith fitted according to instructions to be seen at the Office of Superintendent of Pilots, and to proceed to Auckland with all possible dispatch.

The ships to be sailed in conformity with Admiralty Regulations, a copy of which, with the scale of victualling, quality of provisions, and every information regarding the fitting of the ship, will be furnished on application at the above Office.

Agents are at liberty to tender vessels not in harbour, but which will arrive in time to be cleared and fitted for the service.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

DAVID SPAIN,
Captain, Resident Transport Officer.

Admiralty Transport Office, Auckland, 28th February, 1866.

THE following sums have been received towards the support of the PENITENTS in the HOUSE of the GOOD SHEPHERD, during the year ending 31st December, 1865:—

	£	s.	d.
Archbishop of Sydney, His Grace	55	0	0
Athy, Rev. M. R.	1	0	0
Austin, H. Mr.	2	0	0
Beardmore, Mr. O.	2	0	0
Birch, Rev. P.	1	10	0
Blake, Mrs. Yass	1	0	0
Crone, Rev. W.	2	10	0
Campbell, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Clune, Mr. T.	1	0	0
Collins, Miss, Melbourne	4	15	0
Dalton, Mrs. Newcastle	2	0	0
Donovan, Miss	1	0	0
Doyle, per Mrs.	2	0	0
Duffey, Serjeant	1	0	0
Dwyer, per Rev. M. J.	6	12	0
Farmer and Painter, Messrs.	2	1	6
Fitzgerald, Miss Mary	2	12	6
Flanagan, Mr. E. F.	2	18	10
Fox, Mrs. Mr. and Miss	1	18	0
Gleeson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Hanley, Right Rev. Dr.	10	0	0
Hoolahan, Mr. P.	4	1	0
Hordern, Mr. A.	2	0	0
Hughes, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Johnson, Rev. W. X.	2	0	0
Jordan, Mrs., Clarence River	5	0	0
Kenyon, Rev. P.	1	0	0
Lanigan, Rev. W.	2	0	0
Lenehan, Mr. A.	5	0	0
Loseby, Mrs.	2	0	0
Mackell, Mr. J.	1	1	0
Magennis, Rev. P.	1	0	0
Maloney, Mrs. James	1	0	0
Maloney, Mr. John	5	0	0
Meillon, Mrs.	0	10	0
Morgan, Mrs.	0	10	6
Mulcahy, Mr. P.	1	0	0
M'Bride, Mr.	1	0	0
M'Caffrey, Mrs.	0	10	0
M'Carthy, Mr.	1	0	0
M'Carthy, Mrs.	2	0	0
M'Guinn, Rev. D.	1	0	0
Newman, Rev. P.	5	0	0
O'Farrell, per Rev. P.	1	0	0
O'Grady, Mr. J. (St. Francis' School)	6	10	0
O'Reilly, per Rev. P.	1	0	0
Pugh, Mr.	1	0	0
Rocha, Rev. J. P.	5	0	0
Sheehy, Very Rev. S. A.	15	0	0
Sheridan, Very Rev. J. F.	3	0	0
Shine, Mrs.	0	12	6
Smith, Rev. P.	5	0	0
Turville, Mr. F. F.	2	2	0
Vardy, Mr. and Mrs., Menangle	8	5	0
Watson, Mrs. (collected by)	13	10	0
Wilde, Mrs.	0	10	0
Williams, W. J., M.D.	5	5	0
Woolfrey, Rev. H. N.	5	0	0
Young, His Excellency Sir John	5	0	0
Young, Rev. P.	1	0	0
Committee of Mr. Eagar's Banquet	5	0	0
Licensed Victuallers' Society	15	0	0
Teachers and attendants at Orphan School	6	10	0
Reformed Penitents	5	1	0
Friends	23	13	4
Sundry small subscriptions	54	2	1

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN RIDGE, of Windsor, licensed victualler.

To the Official Assignee and Creditors.

Take NOTICE, that the above-named insolvent intends to apply for the release of his estate from sequestration on TUESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of March instant, or as soon after as the course of business will permit.

Dated this twelfth day of March, A.D. 1866.

JOHN DAWSON, Attorney for the said John Ridge, 36, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of WILLIAM ACHESON, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and of Manchester, in England, merchant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of the executors in the above estate have this day been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the colony aforesaid, and all parties having claims on the above estate are required to come in at my office, Supreme Court-house, King-street, Sydney aforesaid, on or before MONDAY, the twenty-sixth day of March instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to inspect the said accounts, and if they shall think fit object thereto.

Dated this twelfth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the Executors, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ELIZABETH YOUL, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 26 Victoria, No. 12 (section 28), intituled "An Act to amend the Law of Property and further to relieve Trustees." Notice is hereby given that all creditors (as well mortgagees as other creditors) and all other persons having any claims or demands against or upon the estate of Elizabeth Youl, formerly of Sydney, and late of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in England, widow, deceased, who died on or about the 23rd day of May, 1865, and letters of administration (cum testamento annexo) of whose estate and effects were granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, on the 3rd of March instant, to THOMAS KENDALL BOWDEN, of Sydney aforesaid, solicitor, the duly constituted attorney for JOHN MURRAY AITKENHEAD and CHRISTIANA ROBERTSON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne aforesaid, the executor and executrix appointed by the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth Youl, deceased, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands, on or before the 14th day of May next, to Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, of No. 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney aforesaid, solicitors. And notice is hereby given that, after the said 14th day of May next, the said Thomas Kendall Bowden will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Elizabeth Youl among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen may then have notice; and the said Thomas Kendall Bowden will not be answerable or liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice for the said assets, or any part thereof.

Dated this 12th day of March, A.D. 1866.

ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent to the well-known firm of Johnson and Co., late Bachelder and O'Neill, of Melbourne, and has received a large supply of goods, comprising Photographic Chemicals, Cameras, Lenses, Back Scenes, and every description of goods required by the trade, which will be sold at low prices. An inspection requested. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist and Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

TO WOOLWASHERS.—The undersigned has just received a large supply of first-class Light Brown Transparent SOFT SOAP, prepared expressly for Woolwashing; price, in small quantities 6d per lb., by the ton 5½d. No charge for packages. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist and Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 23 Years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma, dated 1836. Artificial Teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar, children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. N.B.—Thirty years' practice.

MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, the practical man of 328, George-street, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH (without the slightest pain) on GOLD and the patent PINK VULCANITE. Guaranteed to restore mastication and perfect articulation; also defying detection by the closest observer. Teeth extracted, stopped, and cleansed. Children's teeth regulated. ☞ CHARGES MODERATE. Observe address — 328, George-street, near Hunter-street, first floor, over Mr. Hafer, Jeweller.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF in ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and the most violent Cough, may be obtained by taking the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN, a few doses of which will in most cases effect a perfect cure. Owing to the very large and increasing demand for this medicine several persons have introduced preparations under the name of "Caragheen," parties are particularly cautioned against purchasing the spurious imitations of our valuable remedy, and are requested to take notice that our "stamp" is on each bottle as well as a "caution" label, without which none are genuine. A. J. WATT, Apothecaries' Hall, 534, George-street, Sydney.

BILE, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, &c., &c.—Instant and permanent relief from the above, by taking NORTON'S VEGETABLE PILLS, in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each. 646, George-street.

THE ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, invented and manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Neuralgia, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hooping Coughs, Asthma, immediately relieved, and most cases cured, by FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. It is largely employed in hospital and private practice by the highest members of the medical profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above diseases. In tropical climates it is used, par excellence, as the remedy in Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery.

The Right Honorable Earl Russell graciously transmitted to me, R. Freeman, the inventor and manufacturer of Chlorodyne, the following extract of a despatch from Acting Consul Webb, dated Manila, September 17th, 1865:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects in epidemic Cholera has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Numerous testimonials from the most eminent members of the medical profession enclosed with each bottle; also full and explicit directions. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, by the inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., and by all chemists. None genuine without the words, "Freeman's Original Chlorodyne" on the stamp around each bottle.

Wholesale agents, Messrs. J. and R. ROW, 319, Pitt-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Bad Legs.—No matter what may be the cause, or how long the duration, of this complaint, its cure will speedily be accomplished by using Holloway's soothing ointment. It at once and for ever overcomes pain and inflammation. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—Homœopathic Practitioners, and the medical profession generally, recommend COCOA as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of homœopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in the crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice. J. EPPS, of London, homœopathic chemist, was induced, in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to introduce an article pure in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be most acceptable to the delicate stomach.

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

For general use, EPPS'S COCOA is distinguished as invigorating, with a grateful smoothness and delicious aroma. Dr. Hassall, in his work "Food, and its Adulterations," says:—"Cocoa contains a great variety of important nutritive principles—every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." Again, "As a nutritive, Cocoa stands very much higher than either Coffee or Tea." Directions:—Two teaspoonfuls of the powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with boiling water or milk. Tin lined, ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Packets. Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists. Each Packet is labelled J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, 170, Piccadilly, and 48, Threadneedle-street; Manufactory, 398, Euston Road, London.

AUSTRALIAN CREAM OF ROSES, for softening and beautifying the skin, the removal of freckles, and the effects of exposure to the sun or wind.

The Cream of Roses has long enjoyed an extensive sale, and is far superior to the various Kalydors offered to the public. Simple in its character, and entirely vegetable in its composition, it may be used with the greatest safety to the tenderest skin.

It will be found most grateful in its application to musquito bites.

In bottles, 3s. 6d. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, Chemist, 84, King-street.

RECOMMENDED by the Medical Profession.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, a remedy for Indigestion, Bile, Flatulence, Fetor of Breath, and all disorders of the stomach. Sold in packets, 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH Chemist, 84, King-street.

HONEY.—Quality faultless, in tins and barrels, small lots, 4½d lb. J. SIMMONDS, 104, Sussex-street.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO COMPANY'S (LIMITED) PHOSPHATIC GUANO, containing 70 per cent. Phosphate of lime, £8 per ton, bags included.

The use of this wonderful fertiliser will nearly double the crops of wheat, hay, and all kinds of garden produce; it will increase both quantity and quality of fruit, and keep the trees in a healthy state.

It is invaluable for root crops and pasture lands; by applying it to the latter at the rate of 1 or 2 cwt. an acre, it will largely increase their carrying capacity, and improve the quality of the meat, butter, or milk produced from them.

It is the cheapest and most lasting manure that can be used, and requires only a trial to make it supersede all others.

Testimonials sent free by post on application.

RANDOLPH NOTT.
Sydney Depot, 477, George-street South.

MALDEN ISLAND GUANO.—The most suitable Manure for Maize and Root Crops.—A pure guano (phosphate of lime) free from sand, price £7 per ton. Copies of analysis and all information may be obtained at the stores, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or of WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indestructible Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glue. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

WOTHERSPOON'S CONFECTIONERY and Lozenges, assorted in ½ lb., 1 lb., 7 lb., and 13 lb. tins
4 lb., 1 lb., and 6 lb. bottles
Victoria lozenges, in small packets
Mixed comfits, in fancy 4 oz. packets
Candied peel
Lemon, citron, and orange jujubes
Jams and jellies
Marmalade, &c.

Orders taken for any of the above goods to be delivered in Sydney by

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS, London, Manufacturers of all kinds of
Cocoa
Chocolate
Chicory
Mustard, &c.

Orders taken for any of the above goods in Sydney by

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

TOBACCO.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 74 ½-tierces Southern Twist, "Orion" brand, ex Queen of the Seas, from New York.

WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., 30, Hunter-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Orwell, Duke of Sutherland, Iron Duke, City of Sydney, and Strathnaver, from London, and Harmon, from New York—
Holloware, assorted hogsheads; shot, No. A to 8
Blasting and canister powder, patent fuse
Horse shoes, Foster's and Dunn's; curled horsehair
Bolts and nuts, ¼ to ⅞ inch; bolt ends, anvils and vices
Sheep shears, C. S and patent; Turkey and Welch stone
Files, Stubs' and Wing's; blacksmith's sledge and hand hammers
Single and double barrel guns, Tower muskets, and pistols
Planes, various; sewing, roping, and ball twine
Camp ovens and iron pots, weighing machines, 3 to 12 cwt.
Hoop iron ½ to 2 inch; sheet iron, 8 to 24 g.; boiler plate, 3-16 to ½ inch
Galvanized and black gas tubing, Portland cement
Patent and wrought rose nails, Walker's horse nails
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX; blister and cast steel
Carron boxes and arm-moulds, rim locks, patent and imitation
Sheet lead, 3 to 6 lbs.; C. I. down pipes and gutters
Galvanized and black fencing wire, 4, 5, 6
Spades and shovels, Foster's and Sidaway's
Galvanized corrugated iron, 5 to 9 feet, various brands
Zinc, 8, 9, 10 gauge; cart springs, 5, 6, 7 plates
Coil chain, ¼ to ½ inch; wheat sieves
Comens' kerosene oil
Axes, S. Collins', H. Collins', and Simmons's; Douglas pumps
Hunter and lath hatchets, broad axes
Fly traps, Scythe sneads, handles, axe, pick and adze
Ash oars, 9 to 22 feet
Shovels and spades, Ames', Collins' and Day's.

On SALE by RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute INDENTS in the following branches, on most liberal terms:—
Birmingham and Sheffield goods, machinery
Glass and earthenware
Window glass, patent plate, stained windows for churches
Drugs and chemicals
American hardware, of all descriptions.

Price lists, books of drawings, and every information facilitating parties in ordering, may be had on applying to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

CLARET—MEDOC, 1st and 2nd quality. CHAMPAGNE—Pheliton, and Paul et Cie. For SALE, in and out of Bond. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard street.

JUST LANDED, Lobsters, Sausage Skins, Chinese Oil, Colza Oil, Three-bushel Bags, Turkey and Patna Opium.
A. TANGE and CO., 3, Jamison-street.

LANDING ex Escort, Jason, Pak Wan, and William Duthie,
Salmon, Labrador, in tierces and halves
Codfish, in drums, halves, and quarters
Herrings, barrels, halves, and firkins
Neva Candles, Raisins, Currants
N. W. Cheese, Figs, Arrowroot
York Hams, Rock Salt.
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

FOR SALE, by SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.—
Muntz patent metal, 16 to 24 oz., and nails
English bolt rope, 1½ to 4 inch
Patent machine made oakum
Seaming and roping twine
Ash oars, blocks, lignum vita
Mast hoops.
11 Macquarie-place.

WHEAT, 1600 bushels prime Adelaide, ex Samuel, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

WHITE'S VALLEY FLOUR.—The undersigned beg to notify that they are sole agents for the above brand of flour in this colony.
IRWIN and TURNER, Circular Quay.

WHITE'S VALLEY FLOUR, to arrive per Sir Isaac Newton.
IRWIN and TURNER.

BRAN, to arrive per Sir Isaac Newton.
IRWIN and TURNER.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, now landing ex Marmion.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT, now landing ex Marmion.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

CHILIAN FLOUR, best brands.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, now landing.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

SILK-DRESSED Fine Flour, 20s.; seconds, fresh ground, 18s. Maize-flour, 10s.
PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, fresh ground, 10s. per 100 lbs.
PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

WISE'S Cork Whisky, quarter-casks, in bond, 22 o.p., 4s. gallon. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

BASS'S No. 3 ALE, in very fine condition.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-st.

FIGS, in splendid condition, just landed. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-street.

CARBONATE OF SODA, in hundred-weight barrels.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Pitt-st.

RED HERRINGS, in tins; Clothes Lines and Pegs.
DOUGLASS and MATTHEWS, 702, George-st.

TO ARTISTS, AMATEURS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small assortment of Winsor and Newton's ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
A 6-cake french polished mahogany slide-lid box, with brushes, London price 6s.
A 12 ditto ditto, ditto 12s.
A 12-cake ditto (lock) box, with fittings complete, 14s.
A 12 ditto, with drawer, extra fittings, 16s.
A 12 ditto, large size, 21s.
A 12 ditto, caddy lid, extra fittings, 31s.
A few boxes of moist colours
Camp stools, 3s. each
Folid sketch books, all sizes
Portable easels
Kitcat prepared canvas, 2s. 6d. per yard
Millboards, for oil painting, all sizes
Crayons of all descriptions.

A. MOORE and CO.,
Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO GUNSMITHS and others.—For Private SALE, the GOODWILL and STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late Mr. George Whitfield, Cannon House, King-street. This business has been carried on for many years, and has an extensive town and country connection. To a practical man with small capital this affords an opportunity rarely to be met with. Apply to Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, Auctioneers, 239, George-street; or to Mr. W. J. WHITFIELD, on the premises.

ALCOCK AND CO.'S BLACKWOOD BILLIARD TABLES, warranted to stand the test of any climate.

Manufactory, Russell-street, Melbourne.
JAMES GRAHAM, Agent,
Produce Stores, Circular Quay, Sydney.
A good assorted stock always on hand.

FOR SALE, at the Sugar Works, Parramatta-street, the following goods, principally second-hand, but in good condition, viz.:—
Condensing beam engine, 30 H. P.
Copper-lined pans
Perforated sheet copper
Brass flange cocks, 4 inch
Mercury
Cast-iron piping, 7 inch
Patent V. I. rubber belting, extra strong, 3, 4, and 5½ inch
Pair 8-inch air pumps
Brass centrifugal pumps
Spur wheel and pinion
Pewter in worm and blocks. Apply to
S. POOLMAN, Engineer.

STEAM ENGINE, &c., for SALE.—One 12 horse-power, high pressure, horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Cornish boiler, &c., all connections complete.
Crab winches, wire netting, etc.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.
SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

THE QUEEN V. BERTRAND.

MR. FAUCONS, instructed by Mr. Roberts, moved for a rule nisi, calling upon the Law Officers of the Crown to show cause why a new trial of the above case should not be granted or judgment not arrested. The present application was made on the authority—as to the power of the Court to grant a new trial in a case of felony—of the Queen v. Scaife, 17 and 18 Q. B. The rule nisi was asked for upon several grounds, the substantial points raised being the following:—That the evidence had been improperly taken—the testimony of the witnesses at the first trial having been read from the Judge's notes, and such witnesses questioned on oath as to its correctness; that counsel for the Crown had been allowed to reply, although evidence had not been called for the prisoner; and that the prisoner had been prejudiced by the allowance of such reply, having reason to believe that there would have been no such allowance; that the points raised for the prisoner had not yet been argued before the four Judges; and that the jury to whom the prisoner's case had been committed in the first instance had been improperly discharged without verdict, no legal necessity for such discharge having arisen. The learned gentleman entered into an elaborate argument upon the above points, and upon the various collateral questions which arise out of them. He also cited, and commented upon, a great number of cases. His argument lasted from the time the Court opened—at a little after 10 a.m.—until about ten minutes to 4 p.m.

The Court (after consultation) granted a rule nisi upon four grounds. 1. That the evidence of some of the witnesses had been read to the jury from the notes of the Chief Justice at the first trial. 2. That prisoner's counsel had been led to abstain from calling witnesses, by reason of the Chief Justice having, in effect, refused a reply to counsel for the Crown at the first trial, although he granted it at the second. 3. That the points reserved in the special case had not been argued before the four Judges. 4. That the jury first empanelled for the trial of the prisoner had, under the circumstances, been improperly discharged without verdict by the Chief Justice. The rule nisi granted upon the fourth point was for an arrest of judgment, and the discharge of the prisoner. The other points were for a new trial. In reference to the first of these points the Chief Justice stated that the course which had now been objected to was taken at the express instance of the prisoner's counsel, and by the concurrence of the prisoner himself, so that there had been a gross breach of faith somewhere in the raising of this point. His Honor also cited the cases upon the authority of which he had consented to the course in question. As to the force of the objection in its present shape, however, he expressed no decided opinion. As to the second point, his Honor denied that he had ever, in fact, refused to allow counsel for the Crown to reply.

The rule nisi was made returnable on Thursday next. To be argued on that day before the four Judges.

WEST V. NEWELL.—In this case, a motion by rule nisi to set aside an award under the Crown Lands' Occupation Act, their Honors have discharged the rule without costs.

EXPARTE GREEN.—In this case—an application for a prohibition to stay proceedings under a conviction of the applicant by the Albury Bench, for breach of the Scab in Sheep Act, 27 Vict., No. 6, for bringing sheep across the border from Victoria without a certificate—the application has been discharged by their Honors, with costs.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.
MONDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a mixed jury.

MAIL ROBBERY.

William Seymour and John Ford were indicted for that they, on the 3rd February, 1866, at Cox's Gulley, being armed with a gun and pistol, did assault and rob Edmund Hall, John Marsden, Samuel Withers, Robert Campbell, and Joseph Jenkins. Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Solicitor-General prosecuted on the part of the Crown; and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Windeyer, attorney, Mr. R. B. Smith.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL addressed the jury on the law and facts of the case, and called evidence proving the following circumstances:—

On the night in question the mail from Bathurst to Penrith, on which there were eleven passengers and the mail driver, was stopped at Cox's Downfall, about ten miles from Penrith, by two armed men. One of these, armed with a gun, called upon the driver to stop. He then whistled, and his mate, armed with a revolver, came out of the bush. The first man, whom all the witnesses swore distinctly to have been Seymour, came up to the coach, and ordered the passengers to descend. When the men were all out of the coach Seymour and the other man changed weapons, Seymour taking the revolver, with which he went up to the passengers, and the other man, who by his voice was identified as Ford, and who was sworn to distinctly by one of the female passengers, took the gun with which he covered the men. Seymour laid a black silk handkerchief on the ground, and bringing the men up one by one, made them empty their pockets on to it, obtaining in all £68 in notes and silver from the passengers. They then went to the coach and robbed the females, during which time the opportunity was given for identifying Ford. Seymour, after this, called upon the driver to hand out the mail-bags, and on the man hesitating, Seymour threatened to shoot him if he did not at once comply. The bags were then given to them, and on their being thrown out the passengers were ordered to remount, and the mail was driven on. On reaching Penrith, information was at once given to the police, and without loss of time sergeant Rooney and two constables stationed at Penrith, started off for the scene of the robbery. On reaching Springwood, only two miles from the spot where the outrage was committed they heard of the prisoners, who were found only a short distance off the road, camped by the railway fence and having their breakfasts. The account they gave of themselves was that they had come from Bowenfels, and that they had been working sometime under Mr. Kerr, railway contractor. They were apprehended, and on searching their swags, nothing was found; on the person of Ford, however, notes, &c., to the amount of over £60 were found, and on Seymour of over £9. Amongst the money found on Ford was a £5 note, to which sergeant M'Manamy, of the police force stationed at Pulpit Hill, distinctly swore as being one that he had posted, having previously taken the number, &c., and which was contained in a letter forwarded by the mail that had been stopped. A cheque for £3 was also found on Ford which was proved to have been also enclosed in the mail bags. There was the further evidence against Ford that he had been seen about a week before the robbery with a fowling piece, with which he was out shooting birds. He had then stopped for over half an hour talking with constable Bannon, at the Eighteen-mile Hollow, and the constable had remarked certain peculiarities about the gun. About ten days after the robbery, a gun and a revolver were found in the bush, rolled up in a coat, and covered with leaves, by the constable stationed at Springwood, and the gun was at once recognised by Bannon as that which he had seen with Ford.

Mr. Windeyer declined to address the jury, and his Honor having summed up, the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

They were remanded for sentence.

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY.

Thomas Harris was indicted for a breach of the Insolvent Act, for having, after his insolvency, concealed a horse and cart, portion of his assets, for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. He pleaded not guilty.

The Solicitor-General prosecuted for the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Windeyer; attorney, Mr. Maguire.

Defendant, when filing his schedule, had omitted to insert in it a horse and cart, used for carrying milk, and on his examination in regard to them said that he had sold them to one Dominick Cole. On inquiry, however, it turned out that the sale had been a fictitious one, for the purpose of enabling Cole to claim the horse and cart, and keep them from being sold.

For the defence, it was urged that, though the horse and cart had been omitted from the first schedule, they had been included in the second and amended schedule that he had filed by order of the Court. From this the learned counsel argued that there had been no criminal intent on the part of defendant, and that, though the horse and cart might have been assigned for the purpose of preventing it from being seized by some pressing creditor, the defendant never intended to conceal them from the great body of his creditors.

His HONOR summed up, and the jury retired. After a brief absence, they returned with a verdict of guilty.

Prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in Sydney gaol for two years.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
MONDAY.

BEFORE the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of William Brennan, a second meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent amended his schedule.

In the estate of Morris D. Cohen, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John Mackel, a first meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of George Cochrane, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

Thomas Dartnell, of Devonshire-terrace, Sydney, shoemaker. Liabilities, £57 8s. 8d. Assets, £20. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Edward Kelly, of Stanley-street, Sydney, labourer. Liabilities, £14 16s. Assets, £7 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

SCHEDULES FILED.

George Nicholas, of Glanmire. Liabilities, £256 10s. 6d. Assets, £76 17s. 6d.

John H. Minehan, of Bathurst. Liabilities, £15,924 17s. 4d., of which £8026 is secured. Assets, £11,963 8s. 5d.

John Clark, of Sydney. Liabilities, £3787 18s. 10d., of which £3208 11s. 6d. is secured. Assets, £4225.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, March 13.—At 11: James Smith, Thomas William Hull, William James Martin, Donaldson Kinnear, John Healey, the younger, Nathan John Welham, William Atkins, Philip Somer, John Torr, Charles Britcher.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, March 13.—At 11: George Sheppard, special for examination.

Wednesday, 14.—At 10: George Sheppard, second. Henry Cooper, special for proof of debt. At 11: John G. Waller, William W. Buckland, adjourned special. At Albury: George J. L. Costin, special, for proof of debts.

Thursday, 15.—At 10: Michael Conlon, Jane Pyper, Thomas Dillard, George R. Dadden, John M. Hasmot, single.

Friday, 16.—At 11: Peter Martin, Robert M'Kellar, Simon Harper, third. James Loder, adjourned examination. Charles Lucas, special for examination and for reduction of certain claims.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Dangar, Murphy, Pearce, and Spence.

Of twenty-nine prisoners brought before the Bench, twelve were discharged.

Richard Carroll, charged with having stolen a coat, valued at 4s. 6d., the property of James S. Saddler, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Kate Hayes, charged with having stolen three bottles of wine, the property of her master, Mr. D. Egan, M.P., pleaded guilty. Mr. Egan said that he should very much regret if the woman should be sent to gaol for this offence, and hoped that their Worships would exercise their power, and give her an opportunity of avoiding incarceration on payment of a penalty. Their Worships had much pleasure in acting upon Mr. Egan's suggestion, believing this to be a proper case for the adoption of that course. To pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Law was found guilty of stealing from one Christopher Fagan, who lay drunk on Hyde Park, on Saturday night, a hat of the value of 2s., and, not having made an appearance here on any charge until now, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Timothy Corkery, the blind old man who sells matches at the entrance of Hyde Park, from South Head Road, was, on Saturday night taken into custody, on a charge of having wilfully and obscenely exposed his person in College street. To be imprisoned one month. William Matthews and Mary Mannix, charged together with having indecently exposed their persons on Hyde Park, on Saturday night, pleaded guilty, and were ordered to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days. Elizabeth Rogers, charged with having, while lying drunk in Clarence street, indecently exposed herself, was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Elizabeth Shiels was charged by constable Beatty with being an idle and disorderly person and a common prostitute; about 10 o'clock on Sunday evening he found her lying drunk in Bathurst-street, making a noise, and pantomiming to be in a fit, and annoying the people who were coming out of church. To be imprisoned one month.

Eliza Williams was charged with being a common prostitute wandering in George street, and behaving in a riotous manner. She denied the first charge, but admitted the possibility of the second. To be imprisoned one month.

Six persons were fined 10s. each for riotous conduct, and two 20s. each, for using indecent language in public places; the alternative of payment being imprisonment for periods from three to fourteen days.

On the summons paper were twelve cases. Mary Struwig, having threatened to split up one Sarah Peters, who prayed protection, was required to give sureties of the peace, or in default thereof, to be imprisoned seven days. In Hayes v. Brabstone, an affiliation case, an order was made for payment of 7s. weekly. One case was postponed, and six were struck out.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Alexander, Kettle, Austin, and Levy have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.
MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. R. Elliott.

James J. Brenan and George M'Quirk, for riotous behaviour in public places, were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

James Wilson, 17, convicted of stealing a pair of boots, value 5s., from the front of the shop of Messrs. T. and W. Bennett, George-street, was fined 20s.; in default of payment to be imprisoned for seven days.

John Connelly, on remand, was charged with violently assaulting Thomas Buxton. Prisoner, who is a woodman, and complainant a labourer, were, on the evening of Friday fortnight, in Volunteer-lane, near Queen's Wharf, had had some words, and exchanged blows. Buxton fell, and prisoner, whilst he was down, stamped on his face, cutting his forehead. Fined £3, in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month.

Elizabeth Jenkins, of Long Reef, was fined 5s. and costs, for illegally charging damages for an alleged trespass by cattle belonging to James Wheeler, Narrabeen Lagoon, the cattle having been impounded.

Several other cases on the sheets were dismissed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT.

NEW TRIAL MOTION.—Norton and others v. Hoskings and others.
DISTRICT COURT.—The remainder of the undefended cases from No. 1338 to 1714 will be disposed of to-day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.
TUESDAY, MARCH 13.
NOTICES OF MOTION.

MR. DONNELLY to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:—1. That, in order to promote the general prosperity of the colony, it is desirable that greater facilities than those already existing should be extended towards the development of its mineral resources. 2. That, having the principle contained in the foregoing resolution in view, and to expedite the carrying out the same, it is necessary that a commission of inquiry should be at once appointed for the purpose of visiting the various gold-fields and other necessary places; to inquire into the character and approximate extent of our mineral resources; the best means of developing the same; to define the duties and powers of the Gold Commissioners and other officials having administrative powers in connection with mineral lands, to inquire generally into the present condition and prospects of the mining interests of New South Wales; with power to send for persons and papers; to take evidence, and to perform such other acts as may be required, in order to obtain all accessible data upon which to base legislation suitable for properly carrying out the object contemplated in the first resolution. 3. That an address be presented to the Governor embodying the foregoing resolutions, and praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1866, a sum not exceeding £1000, for the purpose of defraying the necessary outlay of the therein-mentioned commission of inquiry.

Mr. Hart to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed upon the Estimates, or Supplementary Estimates for the present year, a sum not exceeding £104 per annum, for such time as the Assembly shall determine, as compensation to the family of the late Mrs. De Courcy.

Mr. Forster to move,—1. That this House is of opinion that, in order to promote economy in the public expenditure, as well as to afford facilities for the employment of colonial steamers in the carriage of ocean mails, by such modification of existing or intended arrangements for that purpose as may obviate the undue preference for British steamers which appears to have arisen thereby, the subsidies granted for that purpose by the Legislature of this colony should in future be confined to an equivalent to the carriage of mails, and tenders for any such service be invited publicly in this colony. 2. That consequently this House is further of opinion that the vote arrived at by this House last session, on 20th April, 1865, in favour of steam communication by way of Panama, be rescinded. 3. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions.

Dr. Lang to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of any correspondence that may have taken place by private persons with the Senate of the University of Sydney on the practice of *coaching* in the University; as also, that his Excellency will be pleased to direct information to be communicated to the House on the following particulars:—1. Whether there are any functionaries or employees of the University engaged in the practice of *coaching* at the present time. 2. Whether there has been any, and if so, what applications have been made to the Senate of the University for dispensations from attending the University lectures; and on what grounds such applications have either been conceded or declined, respectively.

Mr. Cummings to move,—That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to at once call for tenders for the construction of the Great Western line of railroad to the town of Bathurst, and the Government should make it one of the conditions with the contracting party to commence work at the Bathurst end of said line, as well as a continuation from No. 4 contract.

Mr. Lloyd to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid upon the table of this House, copies of all papers having reference to the dismissal of Mr. Surveyor Fide from the public service.

Mr. Cowper to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act 27 Vic., No. 7, intituled an Act to render newspapers liable to postage.

Mr. Cummings to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1866, £2000 as compensation to Mrs. Caroline Chisholm for services rendered to this colony.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Proposed road to Burragorang; reception of resolution from committee of the whole.

Exchange of Land Scots Church Sydney Legalising Bill (as amended in select committee); second reading.

Dog Bill; third reading.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE papers to the 3rd instant are to hand.

A "Bushman," writing to the *S. A. Advertiser* concerning the exploration of the northern territory, asks whether the Government are going to send any relief to Mr. M'Kinlay, or do they intend to leave that gallant explorer without relief as an economical set-off to the waste perpetrated under the rule of Lieutenant-Colonel Finniss. It is now (he adds) nearly four months since Mr. M'Kinlay landed at Adam Bay, so that if the Government should dispatch a vessel at once with supplies it will take between two and three months before the relief can reach the Northern Territory, and probably several months more before the explorers could be communicated with, so that the greater part of a year will have passed before Mr. M'Kinlay's wants are attended to. It is to be hoped that the abandonment of the Northern Territory will not be inaugurated by the abandonment of M'Kinlay and his party, and I would even suggest that the sore-eyed, scurvy-stricken, salt-provision-fed band at the Cliffs have some claim upon public sympathy, and official justice and humanity.

THE CAMELS.—The *S. A. Register* of 3rd instant says:—The following extract from a letter received by the Hon. T. Elder from Mr. Stuckey will show that the new beasts of burden are being turned to account. The letter is dated Umberatana, February 20th:—"I arrived here on the 10th and the camels on the 13th, and delivered over twelve tons of loading. I hope to start thirty-five camels for Lake Hope to-morrow, with three tons loading for that station, and one ton for Mr. Richardson; also about three cwt. for the police. Other loading for them will remain here, as I have no instructions for them. All the camels are branded and numbered, so as to distinguish the different breeds; and I have taken off what hair I could from the Candahar camels. The quantity, however, will be no criterion as to what they are likely to yield, as the hair is not of full growth, and the animals have necessarily had a great deal of knocking about. The following memorandum will show the history of the animals since they were shipped at Kurrachee.—Losses by deaths on board, 3; ditto at Port Augusta, 1; ditto at Finke's Creek, 1; strayed from Port Augusta, 4; total loss, 9. February 13th.—Arrived at Umberatana, 115; young born since arrival to date, alive, 12; total arrived, 127. Donkeys shipped at Kurrachee, 28; deaths on the voyage, 2. February 13th.—Arrived on the station—10 females, 16 males—26. One young one shipped and one born on the road up—2. Total arrived, 28. One camel died at Finke's Creek, immediately after bearing young. We are keeping the young one on goats' milk. One camel has died on the run while having young. There are now twenty-five young camels."

THE NEW COPPER DISCOVERY.—A correspondent of the *Wallaroo Times* writes, under date February 28th:—"On visiting the discovery of copper lately made in cutting the branch drain from the Wombat shaft to the main adit, I was much surprised at seeing evidence so quickly brought to grass of an extensive and seemingly well-defined lode, bearing ores of the finest quality, and these in great abundance. There are now four or five whip shafts sunk on the course of the lode, and in most of them it has been found to carry the ore in about the same ratio. From the direction of the line of shafts one would be led to believe that it is a counter lode, which will cut into the main lode between the Wombat and Smith's shafts, where, if such be found the case, there will at the intersecting point most probably be an immense deposit of copper, exceeding any of those bunches hitherto cut in this mine, thus destroying the delusion which many have laboured under when they have spoken of dead ground between the Wombat and Smith's, at which latter shaft there are preparations making for carrying on the working vigorously. The new discovery must undoubtedly prove a valuable and most remunerative acquisition to the Company, and will of course benefit the whole community indirectly, inasmuch as its working will necessitate the employment of additional hands. There may be very few doubts expressed as to the permanency of the Wallaroo Mine here, or any idea held that the Peninsula will become a poor part of the country in a few years, when it is shown that at a depth of sixty fathoms the lode holds as good as ever, going down like a solid wall of ore into the bowels of the earth, revealing its riches the more as the researches are prosecuted more vigorously."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It is with extreme regret that we record the accidental death of Dr. Montgomery, late of Happy Valley, caused by his having been thrown from his buggy on Thursday evening, at half past 8 o'clock, whilst driving from his residence to attend a patient at New Glenelg. The sad accident occurred near Dawe's butcher shop. The unfortunate gentleman sustained a severe concussion on the left temple, which fractured the skull, and produced almost instantaneous death.—*S. A. Register*, March 2.

PROGRESS OF THE PASTORAL QUESTION.—The *Register* of Friday, the 2nd instant, remarks:—By a stroke of inspiration, Mr. Glyde and the Chief Secretary have been simultaneously struck with the same brilliant idea. It has occurred to both of them that those who are in favour of the Remission of Rent Bill and those who are opposed to it may be willing to see it passed if a clause be inserted to the effect that any leaseholder named in the schedule shall be allowed to choose one of the two things—remission of rent or extended lease—but shall not be allowed to obtain both. The Chief Secretary offered this compromise because he saw the impossibility of securing both concessions; and Mr. Glyde hastened to express his opinion that the arrangement would be a good one. He had, in fact, intended to propose it himself, and was not aware that it had occurred to the mind of the Chief Secretary. Here, then, is a solution of the difficulty. Mr. Strangways opposed the suggestion, but his old supporters fell off. Mr. Goode became as complaisant as Mr. Glyde, and on a division being called for there was a majority of thirteen for the second reading of the bill. But this is not all. Whilst the Remission Bill was being so agreeably dealt with in the Assembly, the Extension of Lease Bill was being passed by a majority of seven to three in the Legislative Council. This is a significant reply to the public meetings which are being got up here and there for the guidance and instruction of members of Parliament. The promoters of the meetings pass resolutions condemnatory of the Ministerial measures, and the Parliament adopt those measures by large majorities. We see in this a proof that the general public are far from agreeing with the anti squatting cry which a few persons are attempting to raise. In fact, the opponents to the Government measure in Parliament disown and deprecate the extreme views which are countenanced in some quarters out of doors. Mr. Barrow himself rebukes the would-be agitators, who say that the new Pastoral Bill will lock up the lands from the people. He remonstrates with speakers at public meetings because they do not understand the subject on which they pass judgment. Let them note this, and cease to out-Herod Herod.

DRAWBACK ON EXPORTS.—The bill for allowing drawback on exports provides in the first clause that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to make regulations for the purpose of providing for the exportation of goods for drawback to declared ports or legal landing-places on the River Murray, in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, although the package or packages in which such goods were originally imported shall have been opened, or any of the contents taken therefrom, or although such goods shall not be in the packages in which they were so imported into the province, anything in the Customs Act, 1864, to the contrary notwithstanding. As regards drawback on jam, it is provided that—"All goods made of articles the growth and produce of the said province, in the manufacture of which sugar is required to be used, shall on exportation be entitled to drawback on the quantity of sugar so used: Provided that no drawback shall be allowed or recoverable by virtue of this Act on any goods for a less amount than forty shillings."—*S. A. Register*, March 1.

IMPROVEMENT OF PORT ADELAIDE.—The same paper remarks that the Harbour Commission, after examining forty-three witnesses and obtaining ninety-one pages of evidence, have come to the conclusion which the Marine Board had previously arrived at—the conclusion also which Mr. Abernethy urged upon public attention several years ago—and which has always been looked to as the point towards which the efforts of the Government should be directed. This is the removal of the inner bar—the resumption, in fact, of the scheme which was entered upon when the £100,000 was borrowed for the use of the Harbour Trust, and which was partly proceeded with in the removal of the outer bar. Another £100,000 is now wanted for the removal of the inner bar and for various improvements in the harbour. According to Mr. Abernethy, the work at the bar itself could be effected for about £33,000. But it might be wise, as recommended by the present Commission, to carry on other improvements in connection with this, so as to make the entrance to the Port and the Port itself more commodious at one and the same time. The engineering evidence taken by the Commission seems to be all in favour of cutting the bar and deepening the harbour. The proposition for cutting a new channel to connect the Port with the Gulf is condemned by the professional witnesses as being altogether out of the question. Nature has given us a stream, and what we have got to do is to improve it instead of making new streams with new obstructions in other directions.

ANOTHER TIGER.—Captain Castle, of the E. K. Bateson, has brought a splendid tiger, which is confined in a proper caravan on the main hatchway. From the creature's appearance he has been well kept, and some of his antics are equal to anything expected from tigers in general. We understand that arrangements can be entered into to secure his tigership for the Botanic Garden if considered desirable.—*S. A. Register*.

ANOTHER CONVICTS PREVENTION BILL.—The *Register* of 28th ultimo states that the Chief Secretary has given notice of a bill for amending the Convicts Prevention Act—a measure which is necessary through an unforeseen defect in the law which was passed in 1864, and re-enacted last year. That law was intended to "make assurance double sure," by excluding not only conditional-pardon men from the colony, but also expirees, unless they could prove that they had been free men for a period of at least three years. But like many another well-laid scheme, this precaution of the Legislature has turned out a failure. The pains and penalties were all carefully provided, the Act was duly reserved, and has since been left to its operation by her Majesty. But now the discovery is made that this law—so truculent looking upon paper—is of no use in actual operation. The clause relating to the detention of persons arriving from Western Australia is defective, and therefore the persons whom we are so anxious to exclude are able to walk ashore with impunity. It is, we understand, on account of some representations to this effect that the Government are now about to try a little more legislation with the hope of mending the clumsy work of 1864. It is no use, we suppose, to inquire who was the Attorney-General of previous years, or by what carelessness an Act, passed, reserved, and sent home to the Queen, is so badly framed as to be useless when it comes into operation. This is one of the inseparable drawbacks of our present harum-scarum mode of legislation. That a stringent law for the exclusion of convicts is as necessary as ever is a matter well known to the police. A considerable passenger trade is now going on between Western Australia and Port Adelaide. In fact, the Perth newspapers seem to be afraid of an exodus, so free are the means of communication, and so readily are they made use of. In our latest file of these journals the editor even finds it necessary to warn intending emigrants against overcrowding the market in South Australia. He tells them that they had better stop at home—that there is no employment in Adelaide—and that the drought in the Far North has made this colony far less attractive than Western Australia itself. Still it is evident that the writer's remonstrances are not listened to. Charm he never so wisely, the unemployed people of Perth still look eastward with longing eyes, and every vessel which clears out carries away its cargo of living freight.

At a recent imperial battue at Compiègne, 2476 head of game were brought down. Of these 15 were roebuck, 332 hares, 1622 rabits, 280 cock pheasants, 143 hen pheasants, 15 red-legged partridges, 58 common partridges, one woodcock, and one other bird not named.

A Staffordshire newspaper states, upon authority "on which reliance may be placed," that in the new Reform Bill the Government will propose to confer the franchise on every person who pays income tax, or whose assessed taxes amount to 40s. a year.

OUR SALMON RIVER.

(From the Australasian, December 9.)

We have perhaps rather impudently dubbed it "our salmon river," as it is, in a Victorian sense, not one of ours at all, happening to belong to the "right, tight" little island; but as an Australasian property, ours it certainly is, and we prefer to deal with our rivers as with our men and women, on a broad basis. Australasia has just such a right to be proud of the Derwent, although it does happen to flow through Tasmania, as a Cockney to be proud of William Wallace and Robert Bruce, though they did give us English such awful thrashings at Bannockburn and elsewhere. It is quite a "providence," that such a river is in existence; for with all respect to the Gipps Land rivers, some of them very fair, and with an indistinct impression that there are plenty in New Zealand somewhere or other, to suit him, we greatly doubt whether the salmon would have a chance of being suited as our welcome, honoured, and prospectively very profitable guest is likely to be, unless the Derwent were ready to receive him. For he is the Miskehama, the king of fishes, and is not to be lightly dealt with.

As the monarch of fishes the salmon has a fair title to be particular in the choice of the streams which he honours with his presence. No muddy waters, no stagnant pools for him; these do very well for pike and perch, and carp and chub, the plebeians of the mob of fishes, but the water that he thrives and revels in must be the pure lymph, the regular crystal, with the least possible touch of earth about it—water which at rest is a mirror to reflect the image of every rock, tree, and bush around it, in motion must sparkle, flash, and dance, as if it were not water only, but interwoven with air and sunbeams. Here he lives a happy life, and rejoices the heart of the angler; but streams like these are not many now. Of such, in good old Izaak Walton's time, was the still silver Thames, and such is yet in part the Severn, and still more the exquisite Wye. Scotland has been nearly fished out, and the summer sportsman's best chance at home is in the lakes of Connemara. So every year has seen the roving angler, with pannier and rod, betake himself to farther and farther retreats, till Norway has become trodden ground, and he has shown himself even among the snow-streams of Iceland. The strict laws, however, which have been passed in the last few years for preserving the fish, and the exactness with which they have been followed out by the secretaries of the fishing clubs, are beginning once more to make the salmon plentiful in their ancient streams. The Severn is fast recovering in numbers, the Scotch fisheries are becoming once more abundant, and there is even a chance, now that the Thames is to be allowed to run once more pure between its banks, that that myth of our great great grandfather, a Thames salmon, may become an accomplished fact.

Our difficulty is different. Britain, Erin, Scandinavia, &c., have had in their time magnificent salmon rivers; only that they have been spoilt, cut up, and partially ruined. Among us under the Southern Cross, we have only here and there a river, and that is just the nuisance.

An Australian river is, in a picturesque point of view, generally an abomination. With either too much water, or too little, or none at all—one time rolling along a yellow flood miles broad, and another a mere waste of sand and pebble, with at far intervals a dirty pool or waterhole choked with weeds and resonant with frogs—how the immigrant looks back to the clear ever-flowing brooks of his native land! There are some bright exceptions. Beautiful are some of the waters of Queensland, alike as merry as streamlets on the highlands, and working their way through the deep plains, amid the luxuriant tropical vegetation, to the sea. Beautiful is the Goulburn, while it yet stays among the mountains, with many of the bright rivers of Gipps Land, and grand are the river cliffs where the Hawkesbury and Nepean plough their way among the precipices of Kurrajong. But the prince of Australian rivers for sustained beauty and grandeur is certainly our Derwent, from its cradle to its grave. Its course is short, but ever changing; grand where it is not beautiful, and beautiful where not grand. It possesses all the attributes essential to great width, depth, rapidity, in one word, power.

Tasmania, as all the world knows, is a land of mountains. The Australian Alps, after making their way across Bass's Straits, here tower up once more, and spread themselves in all directions before taking their final plunge under the Southern Ocean. The mountains run up and down, and cross and recross in the wildest confusion, not unlike the Highlands of Scotland, and, like them, hold in their dark breast some splendid lakes, but the Scottish lakes are down in the valleys, while those of Tasmania are hung up among the clouds. Lake St. Clair, out of which the Derwent flows, the grandest and widest of them all, is more than 3000 feet above the sea. Though the island has been settled above sixty years, it is little more than twenty since this lake was discovered, and the region between it and the Western Ocean has been only systematically crossed in the last five by Mr. Gould. It lies on the edge of a prodigious wilderness, with which no man living is really acquainted. Bushmen, shepherds, hunters, fowlers, in the far-back times, bushrangers—an institution as antiquated across Bass's Straits as Noah's Ark—have traversed its borders; but few, very few have been within its solemn precincts, and no one can be said to know it. This is a curious state of things in an island which has been colonised for sixty-three years, that such a *terra incognita* should exist, but it is only one of a dozen. Wander leisurely up to the top of Mount Wellington on a fine Sunday morning, sit down on the ridge of that great series of basaltic columns, which would be so stupendous, if they did not look so remarkably like a collection of gigantic natural organ pipes, and you can hear under your feet the sweet Sabbath bells ringing to Divine worship, and you can see under your feet, if clear-sighted, with the naked eye sometimes, and always with a glass, the men and women, boys and girls, sinners and saints, trooping to Dominical worship; and turning back your retrogressive view will show a plateau of rocks, precipices, bogs, cataracts, wildernesses, and, worse than all, hundreds of miles of swamp gum trees, as to which you may say with Dante in the "Inferno,"

"Leave hope behind all you who enter here."

Such was the labyrinth into which poor Dr. —— got, who having to dine at Government House at 6 p.m. got lost at 2 p.m., and never himself turned up, though his bones did. Where he was picked up he was literally looking down on the scene of his promised dinner. But this kind of demi-wilderness is a joke to that where the Derwent rises. We have seen many labyrinths in many odd corners of the world, but nothing to match that one.

It is a long time, however, getting up to it. If the wilderness is to come at the end, the beginning and the middle of the course are in parts superb, in parts mediocre, in all loveable, and here and there, as about Glenorchy and New Norfolk, a very fair post-diluvian imitation of the Garden of Eden. This remarkable beauty which characterises and pervades the Derwent for the first two-thirds of its course from the sea upwards, is due to nature chiefly, but man has had a great deal to do with it. Few rivers run down to meet the embrace of the ocean with such sustained dignity as the Derwent, lined continuously with mountains, rising at least as high as Ben Nevis above the sea on one side, and capped at the end with that great conical peak, we forget its name, that shoots up above Port Esperance, as like in outline, though only half the height, of Mount Egmont over Taranaki, and greatly superior to Vesuvius, with all its *prestige*. And what a gem of a harbour Port Esperance is! What Stanfield would have made of it! And Hobart Town, semi Palmyra though it be, with empty warehouses, but lovely gardens, tenantless stores, but acres of geraniums, the Australian Dublin, where mosquitos are nowhere, where female beauty is everywhere, and where, when our own salmon are mature enough to be cooked, there will be no want of hearty diners to devour them.

For at least fifty miles this astonishing beauty lasts. Taking it all in all, we know of scarcely any river, European or Continental, that can match the course of the Derwent. The only weak point about it is the horrible sombreness of its arboreal scenery. The trees are all brown, and a nasty brown. They look like a very ugly widow in mourning. Confound the gum trees and the mimosa trees, and the she-oaks, or the he-oaks, or any other name the fellows may call them! They hang like a black cloud upon the landscape, but after all are mere black specks on the grandeur of the entourage. When at last we reach New Norfolk, and get out of aboriginal trees into a wilderness of pleasure-grounds, orchards, and hop-gardens, to lie down and watch our salmon river—here, at least, a river in which a salmon would be contented to live—oh! it is delicious.

Whoever picked out New Norfolk first for the site of a future settlement must have had a perfect eye for the picturesque. It may have been a Governor, but we suspect it must have been the wife of a Governor, for her Majesty's representatives in those bygone times were greatly too occupied in hanging, shooting, drinking, and the like to care about scenery, and no one without a keen eye to scenery would have pitched upon this locality. It is the London Twickenham and Richmond set in the bosom of the Grampians—like an emerald brooch on the bosom of a beautiful woman. Mighty mountains ring it in on every side, rapid streams come gurgling down from their stern recesses, and below is a mass of bright green irrigated meadows, orchards, and flower gardens—just the scene through which Izaak Walton would have delighted to stray, only Izaak never saw anything so lovely.

But this loveliness had its price. There is not a gum tree or an aboriginal forester for miles round New Norfolk, all has been cleared out; but this clearance was pretty well paid out in blood. About a dozen lashes went to the fall of each tree. The men might have been bad enough, but in many cases the masters were very little better. The convicts of those days were very different from the inmates of Pentridge and Port Arthur now. Under the unnatural severity of the English law when to steal a sheep was death, and to steal a handkerchief from a dwelling-house was death, men came out, and, worse than that, women, too, for offences which would now be severely punished by three months' imprisonment, or a detention in a reformatory. Once out, they were slaves in body and soul, treated as slaves, and revolt was the result. Nine times out of ten it was the lash that made the bush ranger. There are no bushrangers in Tasmania now; there were plenty forty years ago; and had we been so dealt with in our editorial person we should have turned bushranger too. A man can stand a good deal, but unlimited flogging for nothing tires any temper, and is apt to turn out a bad speculation for the unlimited flogger in the end, at least "None so Dusty" found it so. He had a taste for personal excruciation, and seasoned brutality with facetiousness. "You will have fifty lashes on your bare back, my man, and fifty lashes on your bare arms, my man," he would say in sentencing an unfortunate wretch who might have sneezed or spat in his magisterial presence, and "that is none so dusty." The floggees, of course, hated him, but, until one wretched catastrophe, they contented themselves with cursing and playing him tricks. One was just the same as the dodge on King William Frederick of Prussia, Carlyle's hero, who gave the handsome servant maid a dollar to order her to be married to a particular grenadier, but who looked into the letter and transferred it to a most remarkably ugly old woman, who, to her great astonishment, was forthwith married on the spot. A certain squatter, having a down on his convict groom, sent him with a letter, containing the usual lines—"Dear A.—Give the bearer fifty lashes on arrival. The intended victim being 'cute,' transferred the missive to a friend for a fig of tobacco, who was forth with on arrival soundly flogged, in vain protesting his innocence." However, they had their revenge upon him in a way too bad to be repeated. The strong fierce hand of Colonel Arthur, beyond comparison the ablest, though the sternest of Australian Governors, was on them, and they paid the penalty of their fearful crime; but the man whose tyranny drove them to it is probably at the present time worse off than them.

Beyond New Norfolk the Derwent begins to tumble, but not in a common tumbling fashion. It is always graceful. It goes down over the falls in a mass of bright splashing waters, in a parterre of mimosas, willows, and flower-gardens, and abundant with herrings—herrings they call them there, graylings we believe they really are, if not the real English grayling, that rarest of salmonoides, here, at any rate, abundant to any extent, and first-rate sport. It is all very well sneering at Australian fishing, but a fellow who can land five score at least of these grayling, or herrings, or whatever you like to call them, with a gentle and a fly combined (the best bait), and then munches them with tea, damper, and of course a cigar, better a pipe, is by no means a miserable man for the time being. How the salmon will enjoy this river to be sure till they come to be hooked, and what a judicious hooker it will require. What a spin the first astonished fish will give the captor as soon as he feels the steel in his gills; and what an even chance of drowning the captor will have as soon as he finds himself whipped off his feet into the thundering rapids of the Derwent.

Till these future river giants arise, however, we may well look at the baby ponds. Nice ponds they are, fit for little ducks and ducklets. First of all there is a little nursery for trout. Peer into the cool clear water, and there are the piscatory infants meandering about in evident astonishment, both at their existence and their locality. A much bigger royalty contains the piscatory majesty of salmon. Majesty likes to be retired, and certainly the majesty of fishes in the pools of the Plenty keeps itself aloof from the vulgar gaze. By kneeling on both knees, and peering down into the quiet water, we could here and there detect a fin. Never mind, they were reserved, and stood upon their dignity, but we shall eat them or their descendants all the same.

After all though, even to be a salmon, who, however odd a fish terrestrially, would like to be a fish? What an awful place to live in must it be, for birds, beasts, and fishes, that Lake St. Clair. Grand it is to look at, no doubt of it—it is grander than anything in the British Islands, except, perhaps, Loch Fridth or Loch Awe. But it is awfully savage. The approach to it is sad, sad and solemn.

Our old Derwent friend, the bright and sparkling, gets dreary as it nears its cradle. Many sounds of tumbling torrents break upon the oppressive silence, but in the loneliness there is no liveliness—they never sing. And then comes a sight which would sink any heart—a ruined forest, five miles of the skeletons of trees. What a spectacle! It is the wreck of an old vegetable world, which brings us back to pre-Adamite times. Trees of enormous height, which have escaped alike the axe and the tempest, are still standing, stripped by the winds even of their bark, and, like gigantic skeletons, throwing far and wide their white and bleached bones to the storms and rains of heaven. It is one wide image of death, as if the angel of destruction had passed over the valley. The sight even of a felled tree is painful, still more is that of the fallen forest with its green branches on the ground. But the naked tree-trunks bleaching in the wind, with the tatters of bark dangling around them, these are dreary and lonesome. Memories, and magnificent though you are in your lonely beauty, Lake St. Clair, quiet sheet of waters, rolling out your placid length under a barrier of columnar mountains—yes, great and noble as you look, what horrible human histories your dark recesses could disclose. The hundreds and thousands of beasts of prey, "the tigers" that you send out to prey upon the flocks and herds, are nothing. But the human tigers—the wretched animals stung to madness by captivity, who annually escaped from Macquarie harbour, and fell and died with the last inch of human endurance out of them, living, if live you call it, upon the leeches swarming in these dens, living, too sad, too true, upon the bodies of their fellow-sufferers and victims. Actual starvation, after all, must be awful. What a feeling when these two fellows, whilom brothers, sat, each glaring at the other, wolfishly mute, and not daring to sleep, till the more exhausted succumbed, and the other destroyed and devoured his friend. These things, awful as they may be, pass away, and, thank heaven, there is a chance that the Derwent may even yet lap her head in roses, as she bathes her feet in the bright waters of the ocean.

AMERICAN NOTES.

The following communication from the *Times'* "Our Correspondent," appears in that journal of November 30th:—

North Carolina has lost more property in slaves than Virginia, but it has suffered far less upon the whole than the States which lie on either side of it. Until Sherman's destroying legions entered it the only damage done to farms and lands was caused by the march of Confederate troops, and before the man who was the terror of this entire Southern country had fairly begun his devastating work in North Carolina, General Johnston had surrendered, and after that there were no more houses burnt or fields laid waste. Moreover, the troops had almost glutted their passion for destruction in the sack of a belt of country stretching forty miles across Georgia and South Carolina, and when they arrived here they could afford to go round to the shopkeeper, offering large boxes of plate for sale for 100 dollars, and carrying handfuls of watches, brooches, and rings from door to door like pedlars—the spoils of the Georgian and South Carolinian ladies. Thus North Carolina's chief direct loss by the war (setting apart the ruin of her finances, and the demand made upon her strength for the support of her army) was the manumission of her 332,000 slaves. The effect of the abolition of slavery is more serious in this State than in Virginia, for the soil over a great extent of it is sandy as a sea beach, and on the better lands the crops which are cultivated require the greatest care. In the sowing season miasma and fevers are very prevalent, and white labour can never be successfully applied in the swampy districts. Wild and uncleared as a great part of Virginia looks, outside the Shenandoah Valley it is a garden compared with North Carolina. A tall rank weed covers the poor soil, and for hundreds of miles this kind of country extends, with a border of pine woods, or "pine barrens," as they are called here, in the background. In other parts of the State there is a full proportion of good farming and cotton-growing lands, but upon nearly all of it black labour seems to be almost indispensable. In the absence of it the land is lying as barren as a Scotch moor. In these parts of it across which war has left its trail the wreck looks quite hopeless, for nature has not the same revivifying forces in reserve here as she has in Virginia. The harsh ungrateful soil yields but little in return for much labour. Greensborough, where I have been detained a day on my way further southward by the most commonplace of all incidents of travel on a Southern railroad in these times—a broken bridge and a train off the track—is within a few miles of the spot at which Johnston surrendered to Sherman. Around the village or town itself the Confederate army had been encamped. It can never have been a very active or busy place, but now it presents the very realisation of poverty and gloom. It seems to have had the last traces of its feeble life stamped out of it. A small force of Indiana troops is stationed in the place, and negroes come down to it in the vague expectation that somewhere hereabouts they will come into possession of land and houses. I saw a characteristic group of them near the line of railway. They were about twenty in number, some in old Federal uniforms, others in Confederate grey, and all doing nothing with earnestness and success. Some of them were leaning against trees, and others lay upon their backs upon the ground. Two women sat on a rail looking on. The attraction which held them together was a cracked fiddle, on which a negro was playing about twenty bars of one tune over and over again, while the loungers looked on with vacant eyes, not exhibiting the slightest appearance of interest in their faces. I returned that way five hours later, and the same group was still there, and the same man was playing the same tune on the same cracked fiddle, and they all seemed to have settled down in that spot for the remainder of their days. This scene, with a few slight variations, is in the path of the traveller in the South wherever he goes. The negro is always lying on his back in the sun, while the master looks on and wonders what he is to do with him.

I had the opportunity of hearing the opinions of a North Carolina planter of long experience, who was formerly a man of wealth and influence, but now almost without any means whatever. He said the planters were quite willing before the war to release their slaves if any system of labour could have been organized by which they could have retained their services while treating them as free men; but they were unwilling to bring upon their slaves the evils under which they are now suffering. Southern men had economically used the only system of labour they possessed, and they used its to such advantage that they always could say to the North, "Give us free trade with all the world." But the North was afraid to do so, and now it had destroyed the only system of labour which was practicable in the South, without substituting anything for it. It had disturbed labour throughout the country, and brought untold misery upon the negro, as well as destitution upon the master. Most of the planters had some kindly feeling for their negroes, and they could not bear to see them reduced to starvation and want. Yet, what could they do? They were powerless, and the negroes must die out. They were a doomed race.

I asked him what he thought of employing the negro in the same manner as a white man, and paying him wages. He said that any such plan would prove a failure. The negroes were not willing to work, and, besides that, they had no sense of moral obligation towards their employers. They would engage to work a certain time, and then, just probably as the crop required the greatest attention, they would leave, and never even feel that they had done wrong. "We have taken care of them," this gentleman continued, "as children, expecting no greater forethought or care for the future from them than children display. We built them their houses, and gave them their food, and taught them to look to us for everything. Now suddenly they find themselves on their own hands, and they know no more how to shift for themselves than children would." I asked whether white labour could ever be of service to the planters. He said no, that it was impossible white men could cultivate cotton in the lowlands, or rice anywhere. He did not know what the planters were to do; they were paralysed, and could not move until they saw some way of organising a fresh system of labour. He did not believe a stringent law of contracts, with imprisonment, and perhaps whipping for a breach of it, would be of any use. The negroes could always get away easily enough. Look at them now, they were leaving their wives and children everywhere. He had just been paying a visit to a friend in Virginia, a tobacco planter who had upwards of thirty children left on his plantation by his former slaves. He could not throw these children into the pine woods to die, and so he was supporting them, and they were eating him out of house and home. It was very hard upon him, and there were many such cases, only not quite so bad perhaps.

With regard to cotton, this gentleman said that next year not more than a tenth, at the outside, of the ordinary crop could be raised, probably not more than a sixteenth. There was not a tenth part of the old labour now available in the country. The planters would try all they could to raise cotton, for they would make a fortune by it next year—those who were lucky enough to have the means to produce it. There was a good deal of cotton now in the State, but no planter would sell it a Northern man if he could possibly avoid it. Would they sell it to English traders, I asked. He answered, "Yes, that was what they wanted to do. They were anxious to trade with England direct, without putting any more profit in the pockets of Northern men. The two peoples can never agree again, Sir," he said; "our differences are not healed,—they are only deepened and widened. What have we ever gained by the connection with their high tariffs and their protective system? We submit, but if we can never fight again, we cling to the last hope that our children's children will rise to avenge us." He returned to the subject of cotton, and said he knew where he could buy some, and a Northern man whom he met in Richmond had asked him to do it. But he refused. Why did not England buy direct of the South, he asked me. I told him that I had no doubt the South would have plenty of customers for her cotton when she had any to sell. Did he know how much there was in North Carolina? He said he could not tell, but he knew where a good deal was to be found. Planters wanted encouragement from England. Let them have assurance that their cotton would be taken out of the country without going North, and they would do their best to grow it.

I repeat the words of this gentleman as nearly as I can remember them, without any comment whatever, and for the reason that he is evidently an able and thoughtful man, reflecting very exactly the sentiments of his class and of a large portion of the Southern people. I must add that he told me he had held a commission in the army, and left his plantation to serve in it.

Raleigh must have been a bright and pleasant little town before the war, but neglect and other causes have made it look like a place whose fortunes were long since faded. The county has had no money to spend upon the roads, which are consequently a miscellaneous heap of mud and stones, now lying in hillocks, and now in small hollows. In the centre of the town is the Capitol, with the usual statue of Washington in front of it. In the streets round about there are also the usual square-toed boots and shoes hanging outside the stores, the crinolines, the babies' dresses, and the placards of bitters and quack medicines. It was in one of these little stores that Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, worked as a tailor from the time he was eight years of age until he went into Tennessee. He was born at Raleigh, and the inhabitants (when they get some more money) may perhaps yet raise a statue to his memory. These Southern towns are cleaner than most towns in the North, but as a set-off there is not half the bustle and activity visible in them. A stagnant air is over them all. There are more people hanging about them who seem to have nothing in the world to do than you see anywhere North, and these people look thinner and paler and in worse condition generally, and more ill at peace with the world than their restless Northern brethren. It is difficult to judge with nicety on such a point, but, unless I am mistaken, they chew more tobacco and distribute the juice more liberally and impartially around. In some of the bar-rooms and stores a regular trough filled with sawdust has been built in front of the counter, notwithstanding which, the floors are literally slippery with the mess made by the tobacco chewers. It requires all one's quickness to dodge the shower of spray, and, indeed, formidable cataracts, which fall on every side. In the railway car last night I found a complete circle of brown stains traced round about me in the course of half an hour. But employment is hard to obtain now, and the consumption of tobacco may hence be abnormally great. It seems to be the only pursuit which is systematically followed up by the commoner people in these parts.

The Provisional Governor of North Carolina, Mr. Holden, resides in this town, and I took the opportunity of making some inquiries of him respecting the freedmen. He said that their prospects could not be regarded without sorrow by any feeling man, and he spoke of the abolition of slavery as a great calamity to the black race. He was quite sure they would never work unless they were made to do so. The State had always had laws to compel white vagrants to work, and it must now coerce the blacks in the same way. I told him of the system in use in India with the ryots on indigo and tea plantations, and explained Mr. Maine's contract law to him, and asked whether he thought such a plan would be efficacious here. He thought it might, if whipping were insisted on as a part of it. The best Union men were suffering from the want of labour, as well as the advocates of Secession. Formerly North Carolina was one of the greatest tobacco-growing States in the South; now everything was at a standstill. While I was with Mr. Holden an old man came in and said he wanted his advice about a nigger girl. She had left him a month ago, taking her child with her. Last week she returned to his house and staid a few days, and then ran off, this time leaving her child behind her. He wanted to know what he was to do. Mr. Holden said that the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau must interfere; he supposed he wanted to get rid of the child. The old man said, "Yes." "The best thing that could be done with the girl," said the Governor, "is to make her take the child and give her a good whipping." The applicant looked pleased, and said that was what he wanted. He wished the girl to have a whipping in any case. Mr. Holden promised to give him a letter to the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, and then told me that this was one of hundreds of similar cases. These slaves had generally been treated kindly by their masters, and they showed their sense of it by leaving their children with them, not doubting that they would be taken care of. He could not see what was to become of the blacks. As to negro suffrage, or negro testimony, the people would rather die than submit to either. The evening before a Union man had addressed a Union meeting in that town, and declared that he would rather kill all his family, and himself afterwards, than have the negro placed on a footing of equality with him, either in a court of law or anywhere else. The whole meeting applauded him. He expressed the general feeling of the people. In the South they had not the repugnance to the blacks which was felt in the North, but it was nonsense to suppose they would ever tolerate attempts to make the negro their equals. It would no longer be a white man's country if political power was to be given to the negro.

With reference to the people of North Carolina, Mr. Holden said that they badly needed aid from outside. They had mines, and turpentine, and productive lands, but not a dollar to help themselves with. They were the poorest people in the world. All their private money had been sunk in the Confederacy, and, in addition, the State funds were gone, including the funds for schools, universities, and other purposes. He was afraid they had not yet felt the worst of their troubles. Next year would be a hard time for them, and it behoved Congress to take some measures to settle the labour question as soon as it met.

An officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at Charlotte adds confirmation to the foregoing testimony concerning the negroes in an address he has lately issued to them. He warns the blacks that, unless they go to work, and give up their foolish expectations of receiving further gifts from the Government, ruin must certainly overtake them. The Southern people were naturally their friends; the Northern people were not. "The fact is this"—Captain Barnett tells them—"you know not how to appreciate your freedom, and have grossly abused it. Many of you have become impudent, lazy, and disrespectful to those to whom you must not look for your support. You alone are accountable for the sad fate that awaits you. Since I came among you I have learnt the fact that, as a people, you have very little regard for the truth. I find that you are disposed to utter falsehoods when the truth would answer your purpose far better."

From Raleigh I made my way to Goldsborough, where Sherman's army concentrated on their march from Atlanta. Luckily for the people of Goldsborough, General Schofield's forces came in first, and Schofield tried to restrain his soldiers rather than encourage them in laying the country in ashes. At Bentonsville, about five-and-twenty miles off, General Johnston made his last stand against the Federal forces, and when Goldsborough was reached Sherman's object was accomplished, and the junction between the three armies was completed. The town straggles over a considerable distance, and lies in the middle of a dreary-looking moor, part of which before the war was cultivated with cotton and corn. The army encamped here, and of course swept everything away. I rode out some miles on the road by which Sherman came, and found a repetition of the endless scenes of ruin and devastation which oppress the eye all through the South. About 500 or 600 bales of cotton were lying about the railway station, and I was told that a good deal had been hidden in this part of the country. In the Court-house, the election for Governor and officers of the State was going on in a very simple fashion. A number of boxes, labelled "Ladies' Elastic Gaiters," or "Castor Oil," with a slit cut in the lid, were on a table in front of a clerk. Printed slips containing the names of the candidates were lying about. The clerk said he wanted some one to help him record the names, and a man called out, "Dick Jones will be here directly; he writes a good fist." Presently Mr. Jones made his appearance, and the poll was declared open. The voters nearly all had on a jacket or coat of the Confederate uniform, and some had lost an arm or a leg. There was an opposition candidate to Provisional Governor Holden in Mr. Worth, a North Carolinian, who has always been a consistent Secession man; whereas Mr. Holden is accused of having "ratted" when the Federals triumphed. In this district Mr. Worth carried the day, as I learnt at the close. Each voter as he came up had his name registered, and presented to the clerk the slips containing the names of the candidates for whom he wished to vote. The clerk read aloud the name of the office (not of the candidate), an entry was made, and the slip was refolded and dropped into the box set aside for the particular office. A very old man, after giving his vote, came up and spoke to me. He said he had been well off before Schofield's army came, but they took everything he had, including all his clothes, and left him naked. The dress I saw him wearing was given to him by a friend. He had sort o' hid his property, but after the soldiers had been there a week they found out the place and stripped him of everything. He reckoned the country round would never recover again; at any rate, he knew he never could, he was too old. How could an old man like him begin the world afresh? He had no chance. The place was a pretty one till Sherman "tore it to mash." It was a good farming country, which seemed hard to realise when I looked at the soft sand, covered with thin weeds and herbage, which extended for miles around.

The appearance of all the State I have seen between Greensborough and Goldsborough fully justifies the boast which General Sherman made in the official report of his march. "In general terms," he wrote, "we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsborough, with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed his armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarter to feed the inhabitants." The military necessity which Sherman desired to meet is past, but not so the sufferings of the inhabitants. There is not a fence standing on their lands, over which lazy negroes drive lazier teams in any direction they please in order to make a "short cut." The utter silence of the country, the absence of cattle or sheep or horses, and the black, burnt, withered look of the land, all combine to form a picture of misery and desolation such as could be looked upon nowhere else in the world.

PARISIAN JOTTINGS.

(By the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

A small volume of about 400 pages entitled *Etudes sur L'Angleterre*; or, Essays on Social Reform in England, has just appeared. The author, M. Lucien Davisis de Pontes, held a distinguished place among men of letters. He was a frequent as well as able contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; and his articles, which embrace a variety of subjects attracted attention at home and abroad. The present essays are headed "The moral improvement of the Dangerous Classes, Pauperism and Relief, Women in England, Elections and the Nobility, and Territorial Division in England." The two last were left unfinished in consequence of the death of the writer. M. Davisis de Pontes was, like some others of his countrymen, of opinion that Parliamentary government, as it exists in England, is hardly suited to the temperament and character of Frenchmen as evinced by their frequent political revolutions; that the Parisians, "both great and small," often act like children, whereas Parliamentary institutions are meant only for men. In his essay on "Territorial Divisions in England" he observes,—

"That such a Government should become durable in France we should have our municipal and departmental administration on the same footing as in England. But is this possible in France? Neither our social condition nor our national character allows of it. We have no longer a sufficient number of wealthy proprietors from whom to choose high sheriffs renewable every year, or magistrates who would under ake gratuitously the administration of justice. There remains but few large estates in France. By abolishing entails originating in feudalism we have gone to the other extreme. The very first right that belongs to a man, civil liberty, has been destroyed; and a father does not possess the right to dispose by will of his fortune according to his judgment. Now, without absolutely defending the law of primogeniture as it prevails in England, where it displaces too much the social equilibrium of the country, it must be admitted that it gives to the political institutions of the country a solidity which we want in ours, and which we shall always want so long as the inheritor of a noble name is obliged to sell what remains to him of his patrimony for want of means to keep it up. Whatever be the advantages in some respects of the French law, it is easy to show that the indefinite subdivision of property is a misfortune to society, especially when it involves the alienation of the family mansion. But the most deplorable effect of it is the desertion of the country by the nobles and the middle class, by which the constitution of social administration is rendered impossible. Nothing would be done in our rural communes, neither in the way of roads, nor repairs, nor buildings, nor schools, were these things left only to the municipal councils. The central Government could with difficulty carry out the law of 1836 on parochial roads. The fact is Frenchmen require that all their affairs should be done for them; Englishmen, that they themselves should do them. Such is the difference between the Celtic and German character. Among the Germans all resolutions concerning public and political affairs originated in the assemblage of citizens. The Gauls never did anything good until they recognized the supreme authority of a Brennus, or a Vercingetorix. The English have a passionate love of liberty; the French of equality. In a society so levelled as ours is the revolutionary wave, once lifted by the tempest, encounters nothing that can resist it; whereas in England it is broken against the impassable barriers of Royalty, the church, and the gentry. Perhaps, also, we have less aptitude for labour than the English. When a Frenchman has finished his work he needs repose and amusement. That repose and amusement an Englishman finds in studying questions of public interest, and in disseminating the solution he gives them. The Frenchman loves shows and spectacles; he has aspirations towards what is great and noble; he loves things that are new and exciting. The Englishman loves serious affairs; after spending the day in his office he gives lessons in a school, or attends public lectures given by travellers, *savants*, chymists, &c. What Frenchmen should learn is order in movement, submission to the law, even to the laws of which they demand the abrogation, public spirit, the community of duties and interests which attaches the citizen to every general question. There is nothing good or useful that the English cannot obtain by that community. The originating of public or social measures does not come from the Government, but from the governed. When an Englishman conceives the notion of reform, or of a new measure, he puts it forth in the newspapers, and obtains adherents by every means of publicity. When he has got a sufficient number to agree with him he calls a meeting; and the result is a petition to the Minister. The Minister gives at first no pledge to the deputation that wait upon him. He does not, indeed, deny that the measure is a proper one for consideration; but before it be made the subject of a bill he requires that it should be supported by manifestations more numerous and more significant. He requests the deputation to give to this project the guarantee of public opinion. The movement goes on in favour of the measure; and, perhaps, at the end of ten years, more or less, the subject is again brought before the Government, made clear, after a long and general discussion, and backed by the majority of the citizens. It is then, and only then, that the Government adopts and proposes it to Parliament, who are thus enabled to decide with a full knowledge of the subject. In point of fact, the Government does little more than place on record the wishes of the country."

The Commissary of Police in one of the communes close to Paris was summoned on Monday to take note of the self-murder, by means of strangulation, of a person the initial of whose name only is given, and who was seventy-seven years old. Among his papers was found a document headed, "The Mysteries of my Life," with an introduction to this effect:—

"I belong to a very good family. I was well brought up. Fatally for myself I adopted as my device the Italian maxim, '*Chi va piano va sano*,' I know now that, on the contrary, no man should leave for to-morrow what he can do to-day. For my part, I believed that before doing anything it was necessary to deliberate long and maturely; and the consequence was that all I took part in turned out unsuccessful. By this mania of postponement and this dilatoriness of execution I injured my fortune, I forfeited an important situation, and I missed ten marriages. I have broken with all my friends, because I never could return a visit in proper time; pay back an act of politeness, nor keep an appointment; and I was always an hour too late. I had excellent servants, but I never was well served, because I was never ready to be served. I thought myself extremely prudent, and I always found myself in a false or a difficult position. After long and profound reflection, I am now convinced that my constant habit of putting off everything was but a pretext; that my real character was one of selfishness and sloth; and that I sought to hide, or to cover, that double vice with a fictitious virtue. I was deterred by the fear of fatigue, by my disgust to bodily and mental exertion, by the indulgence of continuous and lethargic repose. Such is the true cause of the vexations which I have constantly experienced. I believe the judgment I now pass upon myself to be correct. At my age I am on the brink of the grave. The thought of self-murder is come upon me, and as for once in my life I mean to take an energetic resolution, and not to postpone it, I hang myself."

The heir of this person is his nephew, to whom the "Memoirs" of the uncle will probably be useful.

There is no part of Paris which has been transformed by the Prefect of the Seine with more advantage to the inhabitants than the neighbourhood of the Rue de la Roquette. The large space comprised between the Rues Folie, Regnault, St. Maur, and La Muette, which not long since was cultivated by market gardeners, and in the centre of which might be seen a few mud cabins, is now pierced by six new streets, and some large buildings are rising more to the north. A still wider street is to be opened to the west, which will serve as an artery for the six others. These new streets open the Boulevard des Amandiers, which is in direct communication with the Chateau d'Eau. The Boulevard des Amandiers is to be continued across the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, and will cut the Rue Folie Mericourt. After having skirted the Rue Gambay and cut that of Nemours in two, it will traverse the Rues Parmentier and Oberkampt, and arrive at the Rue St. Maur. In the last fraction of its course the Boulevard des Amandiers will be cut at right angles by the upper part of the Boulevard Austerlitz, which, quitting the Place Mazas, will come out at the circular space where the gate of Ménilmontant formerly stood. These two boulevards are to serve as principal arteries to the six new streets opened in the old enclosure of La Roquette. One of them, the Rue Servan, is already continued as far as the Boulevard Austerlitz, and is to be extended in that direction beyond the Rue des Amandiers. A wide boulevard is likewise to be opened which will give new life to the upper part of the Rue de Charonne, and additional value to the waste ground which it will traverse. It is to be hoped that the same fault will not be committed in this quarter, exclusively inhabited by the working classes, which is complained of in so many others; that is, that sumptuous hotels have been constructed and no accommodation provided for the less affluent classes.

Six new churches are now being constructed in Paris—that of the Trinity, at the corner of the Rues de Clichy and de la Chaussée d'Antin; St. Augustin, in the Boulevard Malesherbes; St. François Xavier, on the Boulevard des Invalides; St. Pierre, at Montrouge; Nôtre Dame de la Croix, at Ménilmontant; and lastly, St. Ambroise de Popincourt, on the Boulevard du Prince Eugène.

The marriage of the Princess Anna Murat with the young Duke de Mouchy has been postponed in consequence of an injury received by him when riding; it has been so often spoken of in the papers, that it is now in some sort a public affair. Besides the fortune bestowed upon the lady by the Emperor, her cousin, which is said to be considerable, his Majesty has presented her, as a marriage present, a pearl and diamond necklace of the value of 200,000 francs—£8000—and the Empress a wedding dress, the cost of which is 80,000 francs—£3200. Moreover the Palace of Fontainebleau will be placed at the disposal of the young couple. In spite of the alliance which the Duke thus contracts with a lady so near the Throne, the Duke's family, it is said, are anything but pleased, for they affect to look upon it as a *mesalliance!*

Among the diversions of Compiègne is a dramatic piece called *Les Commentaires de Cesar*, played on Monday night by persons attached to or visiting the Court. Among the *dramatis personæ* are the Prince Imperial, who represented the future; M. Merimée, Academician and Senator, the past; a lady, Madame de Poilly, who played an African; and the Princess Metternich, wife of the Austrian Ambassador, who appeared as a cabman out on strike. The last-named lady will also, it is said, play in two other characters, one of which is that of a female singer at the Café Chantant, the Alcazar, the well-known Mdlle. Thérèse. The acting of the cabman by Madame de Metternich is said to have been to the very life, particularly in the singing part. Theatrical people declare that there are few actresses of the minor houses who could better or more naturally express the peculiar phraseology of the Paris cabman.

DIANE OF POITIERS IN THE GLORY OF HER YOUTH.

The following animated description of an interview between Francis the First and the lovely Diane of Poitiers we extract from the last instalment of Mr. Ainsworth's new historical romance of "The Constable de Bourbon," in the December number of *Bentley's Miscellany*:—

At this moment a side door was opened, and a young dame, richly attired and of surpassing beauty, entered the chamber.

On seeing the king, she would have instantly retreated, but he commanded her to stay.

"Do not let my presence alarm you, fair lady," he said. "And do not suppose you interrupt me, for I have finished my conference with the Lord Constable."

The young dame, who seemed much embarrassed, made a profound obeisance, but did not advance. As we have said, she was exquisitely beautiful. Her features might have been modelled by Praxiteles, and her figure was tall and admirably proportioned. She was attired in green velvet, embroidered with flowers of damask, gold, and pearls, with the sleeves puffed and quilted, and her head-dress, which was becomingly fashioned, was ornamented with pearls and other precious stones.

"I am trying to recall your features, fair lady," said the King, approaching her, and regarding her with undisguised admiration, "but I do not think I can have seen you before. Such a lovely face as yours—such lustrous eyes, and such a form—must have made a lasting impression upon me. Yet you must have been at Court."

"No, sire, my father, the Comte de Saint-Vallier, never took me to Court," she replied.

"How?" exclaimed François, surprised. "Are you the charming Diane de Poitiers, who, by bestowing your hand upon the Comte de Maulevrier, have made him the most enviable of mortals?"

"It is my misfortune, sire, to be the wife of the Comte de Maulevrier," she replied.

"Your misfortune! ha!" exclaimed the King. "Are you aware that your husband is here?"

"Here, sire!" exclaimed Diane, uneasily.

"Nay, be not alarmed," replied François, smiling. "He has not come for the purpose of taking you back to the Chateau de Breze. He brought me some important intelligence from Normandy."

"'Tis Maulevrier, then, who has revealed the plot," mentally ejaculated Bourbon.

"I should not return with him, if he desired it," said Diane. "Your Majesty must understand that the Comte and I have quarrelled."

"Quarrelled! ah!" exclaimed François. "And so you took refuge from the husband you hate with the Duke de Bourbon—eh?"

"I do not hate my husband, sire, though he has compelled me to leave him. I came to the Chateau de Moulins with my father."

"And you expected to find your father with the Constable, when you entered so suddenly just now, eh?" remarked the King, dryly.

"I did, sire. I came to inform them of your arrival at the chateau—little expecting to find your Majesty here. I trust I may infer from your gracious and kindly aspect that the Constable is restored to favour?"

"He is fully restored," replied the King. "You will be pleased, I am sure, to learn that I have just promised him the command of half of my Italian army."

"You have done well, sire," she rejoined. "With Bourbon in joint command with your majesty, victory will be assured. You will accompany the king?" she added to the Constable with evident anxiety.

"I hope to do so," he replied. "At all events, I will follow as soon as my strength will permit me."

"Nay, I must have you with me," said the King.

"Right, sire — do not leave him behind," she whispered.

"I know the way to enforce obedience on the Constable's part," said the King. "I shall take you with me to Lyons, fair Diane. He will follow quickly then."

"Sire!" exclaimed Bourbon, with ill-concealed vexation, "the countess is here with her father!"

"What of that? I shall not ask his consent," replied the King. "The only person who has any right to object is Maulevrier, and he is not likely to interfere. The Comtesse de Châteaubriand and a large party of court dames are in my train," he added to Diane. "You shall accompany them." He then continued in a low voice: "I cannot doubt the great influence you possess over Bourbon. What you say to him he will obey. Charge him, therefore, to join me a week hence at Lyons."

And he moved towards the other side of the chamber, as if to examine the portrait of the beautiful Clara de Gonzaga.

Diane instantly took advantage of the opportunity, and, approaching Bourbon, said, in a low voice,

"You have accepted the king's offer? You will break with the Emperor and Henry VIII., will you not?"

"It is too late," replied the Constable, in the same tone. "I have signed the compact."

"But consider that the king has promised to share the command of the army with you?" she urged.

"Promises made by princes under such circumstances are rarely kept," replied Bourbon. "I can never be really restored to the king's favour."

"You wrong him," she said. "He is the soul of loyalty and honour."

"He loyal!" echoed Bourbon. "He is perfidious as his mother. I will not trust him."

"That is your determination?"

"My fixed determination," he rejoined.

"Then we shall never meet again—never, Charles," she said.

Bourbon made no reply, and his head sank upon his breast. At this moment the king turned round.

"Have you prevailed upon him, fair Diane?" he asked.

"Yes, yes, he will come, sire," she answered hastily. "You will?" she added to Bourbon, with an entreating look that ought to have been irresistible.

"You have said it," he rejoined.

"That is well," observed the King. "I knew you could not resist her persuasion."

Just then the door opened, and Jean de l'Hopital entered the room.

"I crave your majesty's pardon for this interruption," he said, "but I am compelled to attend to my illustrious patient. It is necessary that his highness should take the draught prepared for him."

"I applaud your zeal, sir," replied François, "and I enjoin you to use all your art to restore the prince your master to health as quickly as may be. Think you he will be able to set out for Lyons in three days?"

"I will not answer for it, sire," replied Jean de l'Hopital, consulting Bourbon by a look.

"In a week, then?" demanded the King.

"Perchance in a week, sire," replied the physician. "But he must travel slowly, for even then he will be very feeble."

"Come hither, sir," said the King, taking Jean de l'Hopital aside. "Answer me truly, as you value your life. What ails the Constable?"

"His highness is labouring under a severe quotidian ague, caught at Montbrison," replied the physician. "The fever has proved of singular obstinacy, and will not yield to ordinary remedies. We are under great apprehensions," he added, lowering his voice, "that it may be followed by some mortal ailment, as consumption, or the black jaundice. His state is exceedingly critical, and demands the utmost care. Were he to take cold, I would not answer for his life."

"Hark ye, sir," said the King. "I know you can speedily cure him, if you will. Within a week I expect to see him at Lyons."

"I cannot perform impossibilities, sire," replied the physician; "but if it be in the power of medical skill to further your majesty's desires, you shall behold him at the time appointed."

Apparently satisfied, Francis then turned towards the Constable, and said:

"Adieu, cousin, I commend you to the care of your physician. But as I shall naturally be anxious to hear how you progress, I will leave behind me the Seigneur Perot de Warthy, who will send me daily tidings of you."

"That is needless, sire," said Bourbon, impatiently. "Since you are pleased to express so much anxiety about me, I will dispatch frequent messengers to you with the report of my physicians."

"I prefer leaving Warthy," rejoined the King. "I can depend on him. Once more adieu, cousin. We shall meet again at Lyons."

And, offering his hand to Diane, he led her out of the room.

COUNT BISMARCK'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* declared that it is in a position to clear up the mystery connected with the recent somewhat enigmatical article of the *Constitutionnel* relative to Count De Bismarck's visits to Paris and Biarritz. The French journals, our contemporary observes, were very naturally delicate of entering on the question, not being very certain how their observations might be received; but, as it is not constrained to the same reserve, it has no hesitation in explaining what is meant. Accordingly it gives the subjoined particulars:—"In the deep-seated conviction of Count De Bismarck, the annexation of the Elbe Duchies to the Prussian kingdom might be effected without the slightest difficulty, if France would consent to preserve a complete neutrality in face of the arrangements in which Prussia flatters herself that sooner or later she shall be able to force Austria to acquiesce. The calculation of that statesman appears to be this: neither England nor Russia will ever draw the sword to save the sovereign independence of the Duchies. Austria herself, whose finances so much require to be husbanded, will not have recourse to war for a cause which in reality does not affect either her interests or her honour. Not being able to offer to Austria any territorial compensation for the abandonment of her rights of co-proprietorship in the Duchies, Count De Bismarck was disposed to offer to the Vienna Cabinet a very large pecuniary indemnity, considerable enough, indeed, to relieve efficaciously all its financial embarrassments. If we are well informed, he even named the sum of 80,000,000 thalers (300,000,000 francs) as the sum which Prussia would be ready to pay into the Imperial Treasury in return for the renunciation by Austria of her rights of *condominium*. In order to carry out that project, it became necessary to place the Vienna Cabinet in the impossibility of contracting a loan. Count de Bismarck, who is above all a man of action, himself understood to thwart all the efforts of M. De Beke, sent to Paris with that object by the Austrian Minister of Finance. It was not by a simple coincidence that the Prussian statesman left Paris for Berlin on the day when M. De Beke left for London to call on the houses of Baring and Rothschild for a definitive resolution. The Count knew well that the march of negotiations with the Rothschild house at Paris left little hope of success to M. De Beke. His disappointment was only the greater, when he learnt of the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the Austrian loan had been concluded in the French market. Our readers know already all the manœuvres employed by the Prussian Government to discredit beforehand the issue of the loan in question. The friendly support given on this occasion by the French Government to the Austrian Treasury speaks very plainly as to the manner in which the overtures of the Prussian Minister, tending to obtain that the Court of the Tuilleries should close its eyes to the bargain he hoped to make with Austria, must have been received."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 12.

Malcolm, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Henderson, from Hobart Town. Captain, agent.

Colonist, schooner, 140 tons, Captain Kelly, from Hokitika 1st instant. Captain, agent.

Amy Robsart, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Ives, from Hokitika 1st instant. Captain, agent.

City of Brisbane (s.), 700 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 10th instant. Passengers—Mrs. R Buck, Mrs. J. Chard, Mrs. W. Osborne, Mrs. Rems, Masters Mercy (2), servant and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. J. C. De Voy, W. Henriques, S. Jacobs, H. Wallace, W. Wallace, J. Reid, W. Rush, A. J. Rae, F. B. C. Masters, H. E. Risby, L. G. Burnett, W. Gibbs, Master Blue, and 36½ in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—March 12.

Osprey, for Shanghai.
Ellesmere, for the Northern Ports.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 13.

Robert Towns, for a whaling voyage; Kate, for Auckland; Tamana, Young Lochinvar, for Hongkong; Maggie, for Port Napier; Hadleys, for San Francisco; Balclutha (s.), for Melbourne; Lady Young (s.), Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—March 12.

Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Carter, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. R. Roberts and child, Corporal Adams, Mrs. Adams and 7 children.

Tamana, ship, 629 tons, Captain Main, for Hongkong.

Maggie, brig, 190 tons, Captain Clarke, for Port Napier. Passenger—Mr. J. Brown.

Hadleys, barque, 349 tons, Captain Pain, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mrs. Pain and 2 children.

Young Lochinvar, ship, 724 tons, Captain Brunton, for Hongkong.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 12.

Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 52 kegs butter, 3 cases eggs, 2 hides; Star of the East, from Brisbane Water, with 580 baskets shells; Gimbola, Sarah Ann, Blue Jacket, from Shoalhaven, with 26 tons 212 bags potatoes, 240 bags maize, 10 trusses hay, 8 casks tallow, 8 kegs butter, 3 coops pigeons, 9 bags wheat, 4 bags bran, 2 coops poultry, and sundries; Bellinger, from Tweed River, with 35,000 feet cedar; Corio (s.), from Bellambi, with 220 tons coal; Moselle, Lismore, Hannah Broomfield, Fortune, Little Pet, Village Belle, Nancy, from Newcastle, with 4098 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 57 bales wool, 3 bags seed, 60 bags maize, 85 hides, 200 sheep, 2 calves, 7 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs, 4 horses, 108 bales hay, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 12.

Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Emma Jane, Lismore, Hannah Broomfield, Little Pet, for Newcastle; Star of the East, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—March 12.

Malcolm, from Hobart Town: 40,000 palings, 140,000 shingles, 15,000 feet timber, 15,000 battens, 180 staves, 300 bags potatoes, 1 case jam, R. Henderson; 70 baskets apples, J. M'Kanney; 11 baskets 18 half-baskets fruit, F. James.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 1 case, John M'Dougal; 26 casks tallow, 1 bundle sheepskins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 36 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 2 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 3 bales wool, T. Skinner; 3 bales wool, 1 bale sheepskins, R. Bligh; 10 casks 5 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 4 casks fruit, G. Hopkins; 3 cases fruit, T. Sweetman; 14 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews.

EXPORTS.—March 12.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Moreton Bay: 4 quarter-casks brandy, S. A. Joseph; 4 tierces tobacco, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 100 cases geneva, J. Kohn and Co.; 5 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons; 45 bags sugar, 6 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 100 packages tea, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case clothing, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 15 packages drapery, 10 cases sardines, 18 packages, Powell; 24 cases sardines, G. Moss; 6 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 38 bars iron, 48 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 keg butter, Law, Somner, and Co.; 50 bags flour, 4 tons potatoes, 2 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case fruit, Coates; 1 case boots, Cocksedge; 31 packages, F. Lassetter; 14 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 cases hats, H. Woolnough; 2 kegs butter, J. Bardsley; 8 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 8 kegs butter, W. H. M'Keon; 2 packages, J. J. Moore; 10 bags onions, J. M'Kanney; 3 cases, J. and E. Row; 4 packages, J. Sands; 3 packages, J. Keep; 3 packages boots, Saddington and Son; 10 bales hay, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 2 kegs butter, R. Vesey; 8 horses, Hopkins; 2 horses, Blint; 50 bags oats, 40 bags maize, Barker and Co.; 20 cases fruit, Sweetman; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 8 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 39 bags potatoes, 14 bags oats, 2 cases cheese, C. Mortimer; 6 packages castings, Chapman, Brothers; 1 cask fruit, H. Griffiths; 25 cases glass, W. Renny; 4 packages, Briall; 15 bales hay, W. Coulter; 2 bags oats, 18 bags maize, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 5 kegs butter, W. H. Holmes; 5 cases fruit, P. James; 1 case, D. Jones and Co.; 5 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 12 bags onions, 2 kegs butter, J. Cameron; 15 bales hay, 55 cases fruit, Nipper and See; 20 bags potatoes, R. Vesey; 1 horse, 1 cart, Hunter; 1 package, W. Pawsey.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 279 cases oilstores, Meyerfeld and Co.; 7 packages, Powell; 12 cases harmoniums, 1 case, F. Falk and Co.; 31 cases cocoanut oil, R. Towns and Co.; 27 boxes picks, 1 case ice, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 25 casks cocoanut oil, 38 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 109 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 10 bags seed, J. G. M'Kean; 3 bags seeds, 3 packages, A. Steel; 2 packages, G. Fox and Co.; 4 cases, J. Sands; 32 casks butter, H. Clarke; 21 casks butter, Thorne and Meiklejohn; 2 bags seeds, A.S.N. Co.; 12 bags seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 2 packages, J. J. Moore; 1 case, E. Twymann; 1 case, W. Maddock; 15 bags oysters, Watts; 4 kegs butter, R. Vesey; 29 cases fruit, 10 cases cheese, T. Lawless; 1 package, A. B. Davis; 1 package, A. Mason; 8 kegs butter, W. H. Holmes; 29 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 30 bags oysters, 1 case, P. James; 9 bags oysters, Baxter; 131 bags maize, W. Wright; 230 bags maize, 60 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 61 bags maize, Emerson; 86 bags maize, Walker; 20 bags oysters, G. Clarke.

Kate, for Auckland: 140 packages tea, A. S. Webster; 194 packages tea, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.; 30 cases chicory, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 100 bags rice, 2 cases oatmeal, A. Fairfax and Co.; 231 packages tea, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 10 cases vestas, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 47 packages tea, 47 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 2 cases vestas, 30 cases oil, J. Kohn and Co.; 10 casks oatmeal, 10 casks barley, T. J. Dean; 155 casks cement, Gilfillan and Co.; 250 casks cement, R. Wynne; 1 case, J. Powell; 4 cwt. lead pipe, 2 cases, G. E. Crane; 200 bags maize, 40 kegs butter, 40 bales hay, C. B. Bond; 383 bags bone dust, H. Bell; 4 cases drugs, Elliott, Brothers; 7 barrels cement, 400 bags flour, 160 fellocs, 8 packages, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 4 casks pitch, 2 casks tallow, 49 oars, Lane and Co.; 600 bags wheat, Partington; 400 fellocs, 500 spokes, 19 pairs shafts, 9 lengths cedar, 8 carts, 1 case, J. and C. Smith; 100 barrels cement, J. G. Cohen; 248 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Company.

Tamana, for Hongkong: 10 tons sandalwood, 6 mats beche-de-mer, 197 cases kerosene, R. Towns and Co.; 950 tons coal, Bulli Coal Company.

Maggie, for Port Napier: 5 quarter-casks whisky, 12 quarter-casks 1 hogshead brandy, 6 kegs tobacco, 20 boxes soap, 10 tons flour, 6 cases kerosene, 2 packages printing materials, 1 box cigars, 2 cases confectionery, 1 cart, 1 case hats, 300 felloes, 6 pairs shafts, 21 pairs naves, 2 bales corks, 72 cart boxes, 2 axletrees, 5 bales leather, 5 cases boots, 200 tons coal, 6 dray-poles, 1 bundle spades, 6 hogsheads ale, Molison and Black; 57 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 25 packages tea, 4 quarter-casks wine, Keele and Co.; 20 cases kerosene, 20 boxes soap, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.

Hadleys, for San Francisco: 460 tons coal, W. Pain.

Young Lochinvar, for Hongkong: 850 tons coal, Willis, Merry, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Kate, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For San Francisco.—By the Hadleys, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Hongkong.—By the Tamana, and Young Lochinvar, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Napier.—By the Maggie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Plymouth.—By the Lion, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.; and the Telegraph (s.), at 5 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By H.I.M.S. Gazelle, this day, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE ELLORA.

The Royal Mail Steamship ELLORA will be dispatched with the usual Mails on THURSDAY, 22nd March. The times appointed for closing are—For Registered Letters, at 3.30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m. on the 22nd. For ordinary Letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 9.30 a.m. For ordinary Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, 11 a.m. For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m. For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m. All letters and newspapers posted in the iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

Late Letters addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles can be posted at the General Post Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such letters, however, will not be dispatched unless they bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage.

J. DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, 12th March, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, March 12: Black Dog, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia; Kate Kearney, schooner, 77 tons, Captain Gillies, for the New Hebrides; Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Grainger, for Melbourne; Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Noyes, for Hokitika; Telegraph (s.), 667 tons, Captain Fitzsimmons, for Moreton Bay.

The following goods per Ellesmere for Port Denison, &c., were erroneously reported in yesterday's issue as having been shipped by M'Donald, Smith, and Co., it should have been J. Fraser and Co.:—17 quarter-casks 60 cases brandy, 50 cases 20 half-cases geneva, 20 cases old tom, 20 cases 30 quarter-casks rum, 2 quarter-casks 20 cases whisky, 5 quarter-casks 40 cases wine, 15 cases bitters, 5 cases curaçoa, 5 cases schnapps, 1 package tobacco, 3 cases fruit, 30 cases pickles, 100 packages tea, 311 bags sugar, 30 bags salt, 300 bags flour, 20 bags salt, 31 bags potatoes, 222 packages oilstores, 10 cases vermouth, 1 package tobacco, 28 cases champagne, 36 cases kerosene, 50 cases claret.

The City of Brisbane left Brisbane on Saturday, at 1.30 p.m., and Cape Moreton at 6.30 p.m. the same day. She had strong southerly and S. E. winds, with dirty rainy weather, and a heavy cross sea, until off the Solitary Islands; from thence to Seal Rocks, fresh southerly and S. E. winds and fine weather, and light easterly winds the remainder of the passage, arriving at the Company's wharf, Monday, at midnight. The James Paterson and another steamer, name not known, were passed, on the 11th instant, at 11 a.m. off Lennox Head.

The s. s. Souchays was taken into the Fitzroy Dock on the 12th instant, for the purpose of being cleaned and painted.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 11.—Saxonia (s.), from Sydney.
March 11.—Abbey, schooner, 90 tons, Crockett, from Warrnambool, with 80 tons potatoes.
March 11.—Lady Darling, schooner, Hughes, from Hokitika, N.Z.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Gem, schooner, Reardon, for Belfast, with 100 tons coal.
March 10.—Catherine, barque, Lowe, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.
March 10.—Wave, brig, Rossiter, for Melbourne, with 270 tons coal.
March 10.—Ecliptic, barque, Harvey, for Shanghai, with 450 tons coal.
March 11.—Hydra, ship, Skean, for Auckland, N.Z., with 200 head cattle, 150 sheep, and 14 tons hay.
March 11.—Cheetah, schooner, Hunter, for Rockhampton, with 60 tons coal, 101 bales hay, 87 bags maize, 50 bags oats, 40 cases onions, 4 cases cheese, 3 bales chaff, 4 tons machinery, and 1 bullock dray.
March 12.—Constance, barque, Elliott, for Auckland, N.Z., with 480 tons coal.
March 12.—Mary Anne, schooner, Lane, for Nelson, N.Z., with 200 tons coal and 10 bags maize.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 10.—Douglas, Frowning Beauty, and Don Juan, from Sydney.

VALPARAISO.

ARRIVALS.

December.—Wild Wave, from Otago; Glorious, from Auckland; Prospector, from New Zealand; Ampuse, from Otago.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 10.

55 firkins herrings, 10 cases confectionery, 2 cases meat, 25 cases vinegar, 10 casks paint, 10 casks white lead, 1 case show cases, 45 cases oilstores, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
5 cases hardware, 11 cases saddlery, J. S. Blackburn and Co.
6 cases books, R. Blair
62 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
1 package drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
22 packages agricultural implements, C. H. Brashier
35 cases chairs, J. Wooster
15 cases confectionery, W. Wolfen and Co.
6809 bags sugar, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.
86 tons flour, 268 sacks wheat, H. H. Beauchamp
6 packages saddlery, J. Brush
2 cases slops, 1 case boots, Wallach, Brothers
23 cases floorcloth, J. Hill and Co.
4 packages bottles, S. A. Joseph
27 cases arrowroot, A. Fairfax and Co.
18 casks paint, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 case drapery, S. Jay
16 packages fancy goods, &c., S. Hoffnung and Co.
8 quarter-casks 96 cases wine, 5 cases bitters, 46 cases oilstores, 50 cases cheese, 6 cases pianos, Allan, Street, and Norton
2 quarter-casks wine, Smith, Brothers, and Co.
20 tons potatoes, 40,000 palings, 140,000 shingles, 15,000 feet timber, 15,000 feet battens, 180 staves, R. Henderson
251 bags wheat, G. Luker
19 packages paper, F. Macnab and Co.
3021 bushels wheat, 45 tons flour, Barker and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.—Atlas, from Copenhagen; Planter No. 1, from Newcastle.

March 12.—Black Swan (s.), from Launceston; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town; Penola (s.), from Adelaide; Xarifa, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.—Maryotte, for Calcutta.

March 12.—Prince Edward, for Newcastle; Anne, for San Francisco.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 11.—Cawarra (s.), from Sydney.

GLADSTONE.

ARRIVAL.

March 11.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 12.—9 a.m.

Grafton ...	S.E. Fine.
Tenterfield ...	S.E. Fine.
Glen Innes ...	S.W. Fine.
Armidale ...	E. Fine. Bar. 26·934. Ther. 64
Tamworth ...	S.E. Fine.
Murrurundi ...	N.W. Fine.
Singleton ...	S.E. Showery.
Windsor ...	W. Fine.
Maitland ...	W. Fine.
Newcastle ...	E.S.E. Fine. Bar. 30·148. Ther. 75·1.
Sydney ...	E. Fine. Bar. 30·193. Ther. 73·6.
South Head ...	S.E. Fine.
Penrith ...	W. Cloudy, like rain.
Bathurst ...	Calm. Fine, warm. Bar. 28·046. Ther. 73·
Mudgee ...	E. Fine, and hot.
Cassilis ...	E. Cloudy.
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine.
Orange ...	N.E. Fine.
Young ...	Calm. Fine, warm.
Forbes ...	S. Fine, warm.
Wollongong ...	Calm. Fine, very hot.
Kiama ...	Calm. Fine, very hot.
Goulburn ...	N.E. Fine. Bar. 28·114. Ther. 67·2.
Braidwood ...	S.W. Dull, fine.
Araluen ...	N.W. Cloudy.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Fine.
Cooma ...	Calm. Dull, cloudy, like rain.
Yass ...	S.E. Fine.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine.
Albury ...	Calm. Fine, hot. Bar. 29·634. Ther. 74
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Very fine.
Deniliquin ...	W. Fine, warm. Bar. 29·820. Ther. 79·
Hay ...	N.W. Fine. Ther. 78·67.
Melbourne ...	N., light. Fine, clear, hot. Bar. 29·949.
Queenscliff ...	N.E., light. Misty, overcast. Bar. 30·12. Ther. 65·70.
Cape Schank ...	N.E., light. Clear, fine. Bar. 29·78. Ther. 64·
Cape Otway ...	E. Dense fog. Bar. 25·805. Ther. 63·4.
Portland ...	E., light. Very fine. Bar. 30·020. Ther. 65·64.
Guichen Bay ...	S., light. Very fine. Bar. 30·200. Ther. 62·4.
Adelaide ...	S., light. Very fine. Bar. 29·783. Ther. 81·5.

3 p.m.

Brisbane ...	S.E. Dull, and raining.
Grafton ...	S.E., fresh. Cloudy.
Tenterfield ...	S.E. Cloudy.
Glen Innes ...	S.W. Cloudy.
Armidale ...	S.E. Fine.
Tamworth ...	S.E. Cloudy, like storm.
Murrurundi ...	S.E. Cloudy.
Singleton ...	E.N.E. Cloudy, and fine.
Windsor ...	S.E., light. Fine, hot.
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine.
Newcastle ...	E.N.E. Fine.
Sydney ...	E. Fine, and clear.
Penrith ...	S.E. Fine.
Bathurst ...	S.W. Fine, hot.
Mudgee ...	E. Fine.
Cassilis ...	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine.
Orange ...	Calm. Cloudy.
Young ...	Calm. Fine.
Forbes ...	N.E. Fine.
Wollongong ...	N.E., light. Fine.
Kiama ...	Calm. Fine.
Goulburn ...	N.N.E. Fine.
Braidwood ...	S.E. Fine.
Araluen ...	N.W. Warm.
Queanbeyan ...	Calm. Very hot, cloudy, appearance of storm.
Cooma ...	Calm. Hot, cloudy, dull.
Yass ...	S.E. Fine.
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine.
Albury ...	Calm. Fine, hot.
Wagga Wagga ...	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin ...	N. Hot, cloudy, very close.
Hay ...	N.W. Fine, very hot.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 12.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1′ 35″ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 155 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

March 10th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·228	69·5	66	E. by S.	0·1	5	10	0·15	5
P.M. 3	·196	70·1	66	E. by N.	0·2	6	·8		
„ 9	·226	67·3	69	E.N.E.	0·2	6	8		5
Mean ...	30·230	69·0	67·0		0·2	6	8·7		5·0

Evaporation 24 hours......0·138.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum............	74·4	Sun—maximum............	110·5
	Minimum............	62·7	Grass—minimum............	58·2
	Mean............	68·6	Sea water............	
	Range............	11·7		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 12th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Station.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	30·105	73·6	71	E. by S.	0·1	2	77·3	63·5	0
South Head	30·271	72·5	70	S.E.	0·25	5		61·2	0
Newcastle Lighthouse	30·343	72·7	69	S.S.E.	1·00	7	76·3	67·7	0
Armidale .	30·119	70·5		E.	4·00	2			
Goulburn ..	30·227	68·6	60	N.E.	1·00	4	81·1	46·9	
*Kiandra...									
Albury ..	30·108	79·9	49	Calm.	0	0		40·0	
Deniliquin	30·085	81·0	44	W.	1·00	0	99·1		0

* Line interrupted.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Davenports Outdone.—The other day a young man, a digger, was in Braidwood, who performed very cleverly the celebrated Davenport trick of unloosing himself from a chair in which he had allowed himself to be tied. He extricated himself several times before a number of bystanders, at the Braidwood Hotel, where he was staying. He has since repeated the trick very successfully in Araluen.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

The Late Robbery in Araluen.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* understands that constable Richardson has been discharged from the police force in consequence of the part he took in the late affray between the police and the bushrangers at the sticking-up of Morris's store at Mudmalong.

The Scotch Law of Divorce and Legitimacy.—A case of some interest, with relation to the marriage law, was heard lately before Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Kindersley. A man and woman residing in England were married according to English law. They never lived together. The lady went to Scotland, and, in consequence of an arrangement between the parties, the husband went to Scotland too, resided there for forty days, and then they were divorced by the Scotch law. The lady married again and had children; and the question now was, whether the children as legitimate, could inherit certain property left to the lady. The Vice-Chancellor held that a foreign Court could not dissolve an English marriage, that the divorce was null, the children illegitimate, and the property must go to other parties.—*Times.*

Clearance Sale, at Broomfield and Whitaker's Timber Yard, Albion Wharf.—Timber merchants, builders, shipchandlers, and others are reminded of the important clearance sale to be held this afternoon, at Messrs. Broomfield and Whitaker's timber yard, Sussex-street, in consequence of those gentlemen relinquishing the business. See advertisement.—Adv.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Axes, Cleavers, Horse Nails, Digging and Manure Forks, Tin Ware, &c.—John G. Cohen has desired us to call the attention of ironfounders, ironmongers, shippers, and others, to his sales, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, 13th March, at 11 o'clock. For further particulars see advertisement.—Adv.

Groceries.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.'s sales, this day, comprise the cargo of sugar in small bags ex St. Leu from Bourbon, and the damaged portion of the cargo of tea ex Hyacinth from Foo Chow, also the usual assortment of groceries, oilman's stores, provisions, fish, hops, &c.—Adv.

Potatoes.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will sell, on the Market Wharf, this morning (Tuesday), at half-past 10 o'clock, 340 bags Brown's River potatoes, now landing ex Malcolm from Hobart Town, and a really superior lot.—Adv.

Flour.—Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will hold a very important sale of Adelaide, Californian, and Chilian flour at the stores on Grafton Wharf, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The attendance of the trade is particularly invited.—Adv.

DIARY.

1866. March		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
13	Tuesday	6 1	6 19	4 51	5 28

Moon.—New, 17d. 7h. 42m. a.m.; Full, 31d. 2h. 36m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

The discursive and comprehensive nature of the Reports presented by the Health Officer to the City Council will some day or other excite considerable interest in such documents. This officer does not consider that his functions are limited to the statement of facts, and those general inferences which such facts suggest, but that all matters however remotely connected with the particular functions which he is appointed to discharge may be embraced in the broad view of the past, present, and prospective health of this metropolis. We imagine, however, that his disquisitions upon the subject of water have gone a little beyond the line of duty. It can hardly be within the province of the Health Officer to consider the various methods projected from the year 1819 to the present moment to supply the city with water.

The description, however, given of the condition of the city is not very assuring—especially considering how long we have had similar reports, and that the business of the Corporation is to deal with those evils which have been very properly and often brought before them by their officer. The poor are not the only ones to suffer, and the neighbourhood of Government House has its story. Dr. Graham states that the houses in the neighbourhood of Market-street are in a filthy state and that fever has shown itself in the vicinity. A similar description is given of houses in Fitzroy and Bourke streets, inhabited by the poorer classes. There can be no engineering difficulties in the way of drainage, since these quarters are not far distant from the water side. Upon such neighbourhoods the eye of the Health Officer should rest with ceaseless curiosity and vigilance. The unfortunate families, often driven into dwellings unfit for human habitation, have, besides this, the immediate vicinity of filth collected about the foundations and, it is stated, under the floor! It is amazing that human beings can live under such circumstances. It is not wonderful that their constitution breaks down under the deadly miasma, and that the craving for stimulants, which such an atmosphere is sure to occasion, is indulged to excesses which often bring the disgrace of the gaol, although with its superior accommodations!

These are to be found, according to Dr. Graham, in Darlinghurst, although even there the question of sewerage remains unresolved. His picture of this so called prison is highly attractive. If gentle mediation could procure such alleviations as were recently granted to one distinguished inmate, it would be difficult to imagine anything better. How lively is the account given by Dr. Graham of this abode. He tells us that he thought "It was a place of punishment and terror to offenders!" Innocent man!—he found it a place of "Ease, recreation, and good living." No lodgings were ever advertised for single gentlemen with a more glowing description—"Sleeping rooms clean and well ventilated"—"Dietary good and abundant"—"Closets a pattern of neatness"—"Baths, hot, cold, and shower, available for all." Now, if this be a place of hard labour—the *Ultima Thule* of Australian banishment—the "lowest deep" invented by penal laws, what must be the attractions of places—if such there be—where minor offenders and lighter penalties are represented?

There is, however, one point to which we are certainly inclined to demur. With such sanitary appliances, Dr. Graham observes, "I do not think any temporary overcrowding is calculated to be injurious to the public health of this city." He adds—"I speak from experience," and, further, "I never saw a greater amount of ease or indulgence than is afforded to prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol." No doubt, the overcrowding, if temporary and accompanied with all precautions, may be unproductive of any serious mischief, but is this excess of numbers to be deemed temporary or likely to be diminished; and will experience warrant the conclusion that any amount of cleanliness will neutralise the tendency to disease which results from the excessive aggregation of human beings? The statement of the Colonial Secretary is at variance with such views, and we fancy far more probable. We should be sorry to push the experiment too far, and it would certainly be more satisfactory to the public if the accommodation of the prison were suitable for its purposes, and the excess of numbers were not balanced by the elysium-like description given by the graphic pen of Dr. Graham.

There is one subject mentioned by the Health Officer that has long claimed the attention of the Government and of the city, namely, the continued use of certain burial grounds, and particularly that at Newtown, where there seems to be exhibited a shocking insensibility. For years past we have from time to time published letters, speeches in Parliament, and special descriptions of the condition of that notorious proprietary cemetery. Sometimes we are told of the disturbing of the remains of the dead to make new graves, at others burying so close to the surface of the ground that coffins are exposed to view by animals prowling about the graveyard. At others we are informed that so awful is the effluvium in certain states of the atmosphere, that it is painfully perceptible by passers by, and to make it almost unsafe to pass by the boundaries. For months and years these abuses have continued. The ground, although in the spiritual custody of the members of the Church of England, is not, we believe, connected with that body by any more intimate responsibility, or we should certainly call upon the highest authority to determine whether it is not a sacred duty to guard the ashes of the dead from such insult, and the feelings of the living from such laceration. People who inter their dead under the auspices of a particular denomination have no right to intrude their own forms upon it. But all have a right to ask that at least, having taken charge of these sacred deposits, they should be guarded with hallowed care. We are bound, however, to add that another burial-ground, though not so commonly brought into notice, exhibits occasionally similar outrages. But a few months ago one of the finest young men who ever walked the streets of Sydney, having left this country for a while, returned to lay his ashes in the city of his boyhood. His remains were deposited within a few inches of the surface of the ground! There was sufficient earth to cover the coffin, but certainly not to preserve it from molestation. This astounding disregard of what is commonly so sacred in the eyes of the public, and so little in harmony with religious sentiments, which are often carried to exaggeration and offence, is the strongest proof of the disjointed condition of society, and of the low tone of feeling which prevails. Were it not so, no one would dare to repeat and continue abuses like these.

By way of consoling the colony for the small dividend obtainable on our railway investment, Mr. Byrnes has told the people to look at Queensland, where the "cheap and nasty" system has been adopted, and where all that has been done in railway works will have to be undone, or done over again. Comparisons are proverbially odious, and we doubt not that this comparison will be considered particularly odious by our friends in the north, and that the scorn will be repaid with interest. Already, on behalf of Queensland, it has been repudiated as false. We may venture to say that it is at least premature.

Whether Queensland has adopted a right course in establishing a very narrow gauge remains to be proved. The object was to save time and to save money. It was desired to push railway communication towards the interior with great rapidity, and at a small cost. In this colony we had done neither. It was thought possible that by narrowing the gauge, both ends might be secured, and yet a sufficient haulage capacity be secured for all practical purposes. The plan is an experiment. Railways of three feet six, and even three feet gauge, have been in use for short mineral lines and with success, the advantage of them being principally in mountainous districts where a broader gauge would have been much more expensive to construct. But so narrow a gauge has never been adopted as the trunk line of a great country, and how far it will answer has yet to be seen.

It is possible that the saving, both in time and money, may turn out to be less than was anticipated. Railways cannot be made by magic, even with a three feet six gauge. Unforeseen difficulties will arise, involving extra work that necessitates delay. It is not only in this colony that the contract time for works has been exceeded. It appears that on the Queensland line certain tunnels through rock required to be faced, the rock having proved softer than was anticipated. The opening of the line, therefore, has to be delayed, as a million or so of suitable bricks cannot be improvised on the discovery of the fact that they are wanted. The Government professes to be indignant at the delay, and has taken the work into its own hands, though it is not easy to see how it will expedite matters much by this process. By the time the line is ready for opening it will probably be found that a railway of the ordinary narrow gauge might have been made almost as quickly.

The line to Toowoomba, on which the first cheap estimate was made, has been considerably modified by subsequent surveys. The length of the route has been increased, and more work has been put in. The alterations are said to be all improvements, and to be well worth the extra money they will cost, and that they will prove economical in the long run. This is likely enough, but still the first idea of extreme cheapness is being slowly departed from. The line from Ipswich to Toowoomba will be found by the time it is finished to have cost about ten thousand pounds a mile. This is not a long price for a railway through a difficult country, and climbing a steep ascent to the high table-land of the interior. But then it is not so extraordinarily below the price of our railways across still more difficult country. The one great advantage the Queensland line has over ours is that in making the ascent to the summit level the gradient is kept down to one in fifty, while we, to save heavy additional expense, have submitted to gradients of one in thirty. In hauling the traffic up the ascent, the inferiority of the Queensland locomotives will be compensated to a large extent by the superiority of the gradient over which they travel. To what extent the compensation will reach is, no doubt, calculable, but will be most satisfactorily demonstrated by actual experiment.

On the table-land in Queensland, railways will be made with comparative cheapness, in consequence of the level nature of the country, but it has yet to be seen whether the cheapness of an easy level line has not been secured at the risk of exposure to damage by floods. In this colony we have had to raise the level of part of our line, and to afford more waterway in other parts, and have found that these alterations have added appreciably to the original cost. It may be reserved for our Northern friends to go through a similar experience. Over level country the advantage of a narrow gauge is less conspicuous than over rough country. Where a line is carried among mountains the earthwork and works of art on a narrow gauge line are all on a smaller scale than on a broader gauge and the curves can be made sharper, but over a plain where there is little earth to move and the route is comparatively straight, the breadth of the gauge makes a less appreciable difference in the cost of the construction. This consideration is important in judging of the railway policy of Queensland, because owing to the physical geography of the country the chief difficulties are concentrated within comparatively short lengths, while there will be long stretches of easy work. It is a grave question, therefore, whether in the long run there will prove to have been any real economy in the cheaper style.

A small portion of the Queensland railway has been open and at work for some time. It has so far worked satisfactorily, but it has not done much in the way of goods traffic. The test as to the economy of the gauge will come when in consequence of the increase in the goods traffic the number of trains run has to be increased. The advantage of a broad gauge lies in its great capacity for large traffic. Fewer engines, fewer trucks, fewer attendants suffice. The annual expenses are less in proportion to the receipts. The wastefulness of a broad gauge is in its adoption when there is no adequate traffic to task its capabilities, and when, consequently, there is no sufficient income to pay an interest on the outlay. The wisdom of the Queensland policy will have to be determined by the development of the traffic. If for a long term of years there shall be no more traffic than can be easily conducted without any extravagant multiplication of rolling stock, then the line will be proved equal to the wants of the country, and a more ambitious style of work would have been premature. If in a brief period the line should prove inadequate to the demand made upon it and should have to be replaced, then the first economy will be found to have been ultimate extravagance.

District Court.—The Court was opened yesterday, before Mr. District Judge M'Farland. Undefended cases from 960 to 1337 were disposed of, and the remainder will be taken to-day.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Walter Mason, the well-known wood engraver, died very suddenly last evening, at his residence, Surry Hills.

Bushrangers at Monaro.—The post-office at Eumeralla River, twenty miles from Cooma, was stuck up and robbed on Tuesday night by two armed men.—*Yass Courier*, March 10.

The Queen v. Bertrand.—Mr Salomons, for the condemned prisoner Bertrand, moved for and obtained, yesterday, a rule nisi calling upon the law officers of the Crown to show cause why judgment should not be arrested and the prisoner discharged or a new trial granted. The argument in support of this application lasted the whole day, and the rule as subsequently granted was upon four grounds, three of which are in support of the application for new trial and the fourth in support of that for the prisoner's discharge. The first of these was to the following effect:—1. That the Judge's notes of some of the witnesses at the first trial had been improperly read to the jury at the second. 2. That counsel for the Crown had been improperly suffered to reply, although no evidence had been called by the prisoner, and that prisoner had been prejudiced by this allowance after a reply had been in effect refused at the first trial. 3. That the points raised on the special case had not been argued before the four Judges. The fourth point was, that the jury first empannelled for the trial of the prisoner had been improperly discharged, without verdict, by the Chief Justice. If either of the two first mentioned points are decided in the prisoner's favour, there will have to be a new trial. If the third point is decided in the affirmative there will be no new trial unless a majority of the four Judges before whom the case will be now argued should be of opinion that there has been a mistrial upon one of the two points just mentioned, or (perhaps) unless they should be equally divided in opinion upon one of these points. If the fourth point should be decided in the prisoner's favour he will have, we presume, as already stated, to be wholly discharged. The case will be argued on Thursday next.

The Paris Exhibition.—The names of the undermentioned gentlemen have been added to the list of the commissioners appointed by the Government to collect and classify specimens of the products and manufactures of New South Wales for exposition at the Paris Exhibition of 1867:—Mr. Edward Flood, Mr. R. J. Want, Mr. R. S. Hill, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Gerard Krefft, and Mr. J. N. Oxley. The first meeting of the commissioners will be held at noon to-day.

The Late Explosion in Bridge-street.—The Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government to inquire into the cause of the late explosion in Bridge-street met yesterday afternoon at the scene of the occurrence to inspect the ruins. The precise place where the case of nitro-glycerine was deposited had been cleared of the *debris* in order to to afford the Commissioners an opportunity of examining the effects of the explosion in the immediate vicinity of its occurrence. It was proved that the explosion had torn up the earth to a depth of five or six feet below the level of the earthen floor of the cellar, and extended to a radius of about eight feet. This large hole, before being cleared out, was filled with soft earth, pieces of broken bottles, and other *debris* of the ruins. Between three and four feet below the level of the cellar was found a quantity of glass pulverised to powder by the force of the explosion. There is little doubt that this glass formed portions of the bottles in which the explosive fluid was stored. There were also found in the same spot several sandstones which were also reduced to a fine sand by the same action, and an oystershell turned into lime. After making a careful examination of the ruins, and securing some specimens of the pulverised glass, &c., as described, the Commissioners made arrangements for meeting again to-day, to take evidence from persons who saw the explosion, and also some scientific evidence as to the properties of nitro-glycerine.

The Late Accident in the Harbour.—The inquest respecting the death of John Phillips, aged 67, waterman, who was killed by the collision of his boat with the steamer Kembla, on Monday, the 5th instant, was commenced last Tuesday, before the City Coroner, at the Observer Tavern. At the time of the accident, our readers will recollect, there was one passenger in the boat, Dr. Alloway, who was examined on Tuesday last. We gave his evidence in full in Wednesday's issue; the following is the substance of it:—About 1 o'clock on Monday, Dr. Alloway engaged deceased, whom he knew to be a very careful, steady man, to take him over to North Shore; after the preliminary arrangements had been made, they set sail, and Dr. Alloway commenced reading; but they had not proceeded far when deceased suddenly called out, "Oh, the steamer;" on the doctor's looking up, he saw a steamer within about ten yards of them; before anything could be done, the boat and steamer came in contact; the boat was smashed to pieces, and Phillips was struck on the head with one of the paddle-wheels, killing him instantly. Dr. Alloway was also injured on the leg with the paddle-wheel, and only escaped drowning by clinging to some portions of the boat until a boat was sent from the steamer to his assistance, the steamer's engines were stopped, but not reversed; the Kembla at the time was proceeding down the harbour at three-quarter speed; deceased had hold of the tiller-ropes and sheet, and how it was that he did not see the steamer before he did is a mystery, as at the time of the accident they were in the fairway between Dawes' Point and North Shore. The evidence of Richard Hawn (with whom deceased resided in Phillip-street), William Dick (Water Police constable), and senior-constable Cowell, was also taken, all of which evidence tended merely to show that deceased was known to be a very steady, careful man, and also that the Kembla was proceeding down the harbour at a very rapid rate. The inquest was adjourned until Thursday last, when the following evidence was taken:—Robert Mailler stated he had commanded the Kembla (s.) for about three years; she was a steamer of 165 horse-power; they left the wharf on Monday last, shortly after 1 o'clock; the tide was going out; he was standing on the bridge of the steamer, keeping a lookout, and had a good view of everything forward; the steamer went at half-speed as far as Dawes' Battery; but at the time of the accident she was going at three-quarter speed, or about nine or ten miles per hour; he had no man on the forward part of the vessel on the look-out, as he himself had a good view from the bridge; according to the regulations he was obliged at night only to go at half speed; after passing Dawes' Battery, and when about two-thirds across the harbour, he left the starboard paddle-box, but saw nothing a-head; he went over to the port side of the bridge, not on the paddle-box, to watch Kirribilli Point and a boat that was under canvas to the east of that point; a minute or so afterwards, Mr. Hobbs, a passenger, who was seated on the starboard side, called out to him, "Captain, there is a boat going to run into us;" he immediately gave orders to stop the engines, and while doing so saw a boat's mast and sail in front of the starboard-houses of the paddle-box, coming into the fore part of the steamer; the engines were immediately stopped, and before they were reversed he heard a grinding noise under the paddle-wheels; the steamboat forged a-head for about fifty yards; he saw in the steamer's wake the wreck of a boat, and one person in the water; the engines were stopped, and a boat lowered and sent to the wreck; two men were picked up by his boat, and taken on shore; at the time of the occurrence the steamboat was about half a cable's length from Kirribili Point; a breeze from the S.E. was blowing at the time, sufficiently strong for a boat to proceed at the rate of six knots per hour; not more than five minutes elapsed from the time of the collision until the men were picked up; the first order he gave when he saw the boat was to stop the engines; for the safety of the parties in the boat he did not consider it would have been right to have the engines reversed; he had no time to order the helm to be altered; if there was much way on, the paddle-wheels would revolve once after the engines were stopped; at the time of the accident the chief officer and crew were arranging the deck cargo; it was not customary for them to sound a whistle or ring a bell during daylight, unless they required a boat from the shore; the steamer was not so deep in the water as usual; he was aware that it was the custom of watermen to come close to the steamer, and then luff up and go astern. James Kempt, chief officer on board the Kembla, said the steamer was not going full speed when the occurrence happened; he would not say whether the captain called out "all clear," or "go a-head," after starting; but he heard the captain give the order to stop her, which order was obeyed immediately; the next order was, "turn her astern;" which was done at full speed; they never get full steam up until they have passed Bradley's Head; at the time of the accident the steamer was going three quarter speed, the usual rate going down the harbour. Edward H. Cowell, senior-sergeant in the Water Police, produced the Harbour regulations; it appeared to him that the captain of the Kembla had not violated any of the regulations; he considered deceased was too old to be a waterman, although he admitted that deceased was a well conducted man, and managed his boat well; deceased was near-sighted and deaf. Thomas Barnwell, constable in the Water Police force, also bore testimony to deceased managing his boat in a skilful manner. The jury not having sufficient evidence, the inquest was again adjourned until yesterday, when the following evidence was given, and the inquiry concluded. Christopher G. Sullivan, captain of the Hunter (s.), had been in command of steamboats trading out of Port Jackson for about twenty-five years; he was at one time commander of the Kembla; it was the general practice for the master to be on the bridge to look-out, and no other person; he considered that a sufficient look-out when going down the harbour by daylight; it was possible for a boat under sail in a south-east wind to approach a steamer near to where the accident occurred, and not be seen by the captain, the Fort taking the view of the boat out of sight; the orders given by Captain Mailler were correct orders in such a case as the late accident. The evidence of William Petley, who had commanded steamers out of this harbour for eleven years, corroborated the evidence of Captain Sullivan. Jury's verdict:—"John Phillips, aged 67, came by his death by his boat coming into collision with the steamer Kembla, commanded by Captain Mailler, owing to both parties not having kept a proper look-out. We suggest that when waterman arrive at such an age as the deceased, with partial loss of hearing and seeing, that they should not be permitted to take charge of lives, and endangering them to the risk of steamers; and we would further recommend the absolute necessity of having a man placed forward as a look-out at all times in steamers."

Found Drowned.—An inquest, respecting the death of a man who was found in a creek near to Camperdown, on Sunday last, was commenced yesterday morning, and adjourned until Wednesday, the body at the time not having been identified. Later in the day the body was identified as that of a man named Wenzel, a carpenter, and a native of Germany.

Volunteer Fire Company (No 2.)—The quarterly practice of the above company took place, yesterday, at Waverley, with their two engines. In the short space of nine minutes steam was got up to about 50 lbs. pressure. The engine was worked at various pressures up to 100 lbs. with great precision. The small engine also, and the hose were tested, and were found to be in good working order. A substantial luncheon was provided for the members of the company, who, after partaking of it, spent the afternoon in various sports, returning to Sydney about 6 o'clock, after enjoying a very pleasant day.

Darlinghurst Gaol.—As recently intimated in our columns, preparations are now being made for the erection of a new wing on the land recently enclosed by the walls on the north side of the present gaol. This land is somewhat in the form of a triangle, the new wall on the northern side, and the old one on the southern side of the new land being longer than that on the eastern side; and in order to economise as much as possible the space now at the disposal of the authorities, the new buildings will be somewhat in the form of a triangle also. There will be three new wings; that to be erected forthwith will be much longer than the other two, and will contain sixty-six cells. The two other wings will contain thirty cells each, thus increasing the prison accommodation to the extent of 126 additional cells. The three new wings will form one complete building, and will be so constructed that the officer on guard in the centre will be able to see down the corridors of the three wings from the same point. This, it will readily be conceived, will be a great advantage; it will also be an economical arrangement, inasmuch as there will be a common staircase in the centre for the three branches of the building. The length of the longest wing will be 135 feet; it will be thirty-four feet broad, and have three stories. It will take from six to nine months in its construction, and is estimated to cost £9000. Between the building and the outer walls will be a number of radiated yards, enclosed by high walls, where prisoners can be exercised while undergoing solitary confinement. Several cells for the temporary confinement of lunatics will also be erected near the eastern wall of the gaol.

Lecture on Missions.—Last night the Rev. J. P. Sunderland, of Victoria, delivered a lecture on Missions in the South Seas, in the Congregational church, Bourke-street. The Rev. T. Johnson introduced the lecturer. Mr. Sunderland gave an interesting account of the geography of the different groups of islands in the Pacific, and he referred to the principal characteristics of some of the more note-worthy. His graphic descriptions of scenery and his familiar exposition of the life and manners of the inhabitants were peculiarly interesting. The rev. gentleman spoke of the different missions in existence in the South Seas and of the various stations occupied by the agents of the various societies. While he dwelt with obvious pleasure on the gratifying and beneficent results already attained in the spread of Christianity among the natives, he also pointed out those islands not yet visited by the missionaries of the Cross. He spoke with much feeling of the moral condition of the heathen, and earnestly besought the sympathy and help of his hearers in support of missionary operations. The lecture was illustrated with a number of coloured diagrams; and several objects—such as gods worshipped by the islanders, weapons of war, and articles of dress—were also exhibited. The lecture was preceded and followed by devotional exercises.

Lecture on Air.—An interesting and instructive lecture on "The Mechanical Properties of the Air" was delivered yesterday evening in Christ Church School-room, by the Rev. J. Pendrill, in the presence of a numerous and attentive audience. The Rev. George Vidal, the clergyman in charge of the parish, presided. The lecturer began by pointing out the use of lectures as a means of instruction to those who had neither the time nor the opportunity of acquiring knowledge by reading or personal observation. He desired by the lecture he was about to deliver to direct attention that evening to some of the wonders of nature exhibited in the vast atmospheric ocean by which the earth was surrounded. The reverend gentleman proceeded to state what were the many peculiar properties of atmospheric air,—its density, its powers of expansion and compression, its weight, its utility for the preservation of life, its power of motion, and so forth. He described air as a ponderous fluid, in which the degree of pressure was different in different latitudes. It was also an elastic substance. Having stated these facts, as manifested in all their details by the researches of science, the lecturer gave a variety of proofs of the truth of the qualities he had attributed to the atmosphere, by his experiments, which were extremely successful. Not the least pleasing of these experiments was the proof that water boiled more readily in a rarefied atmosphere than when heated in ordinary atmospheric air. The lecturer concluded with a few appropriate observations, calling attention to the wonderful manner in which God had adapted the atmosphere to the other portions of his creation. On the motion of Mr. Mansfield, seconded by Mr. R. M. Stephen, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Pendrill for his admirable lecture.

Scots Church Mutual Improvement Society.—The Rev. Dr. Lang, yesterday evening, delivered the concluding lecture on "The overland route to England, and what one sees by the way." He described the general aspect of the towns and countries on the route, and the interesting objects to be seen in them—entering very fully into a description of the island of Malta, the possession of which he contended was of no real advantage to the English, and he thought they would do well to give it up to the Spanish nation, who now looked upon it as an eyesore. Sailing from Malta, they reached England on the fifty-sixth day after leaving Sydney. In concluding his lecture, the rev. gentleman expressed his wish that ere long the mails would be carried between the Australian ports and Suez by steamers belonging to Australian companies—a plan which had been fully proved to be practicable. He suggested various improvements that might be made, one of which was that steamers should touch at the Mauritius instead of the Island of Ceylon. The lecture was listened to with great attention by the audience, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

New Catholic Church.—Saturday's *Goulburn Argus* says:—Yesterday morning the foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic Church was laid at Breadalbane by the Rev. M. M'Alroy, assisted by the Rev. William O'Brien. 200 persons were present. Mass having been celebrated by the Rev. W. O'Brien, those present went in procession to the place fixed upon for the building, and the foundation stone was laid, Father M'Alroy delivering an exhortation suitable to the occasion. A collection made on the ground towards the building realised £60. The church will be of stone, about fifty feet in length and twenty in width, and is expected to be completed in about four months. It is being built on two acres of ground generously given by Mr. John Hannon.

The Season.—The weather since our last notice has become much cooler. Showers now and then contribute to keep up an appearance of verdure, but more rain is much required. Frequent storms of wind envelope our streets in dust, and often coming suddenly at night, alarm the timid by a vision of an impromptu change of location for themselves and their moveables.—*Goulburn Argus* of Saturday.

The Glanmire.—A great deal is being said about the decadence of this gold-field just now, but we are in possession of facts which incontestably prove that many of the diggers must be doing very well. The refusal of the company to lower the license-fee to 10s. a month is based upon calculations which show the average yield of gold to exceed that from any other diggings, *i.e.* with regard to the number of men engaged at work, but as many are unwilling to pay £1 a month, a decrease in population has lately taken place. The erection of the quartz-crushing machinery on the Winburndale is progressing steadily, and it is said that very few weeks will elapse before the whistle of the steam engine will be heard.

Another Great Gold Discovery at the Turon.—The *Bathurst Times* of Saturday states that intense excitement has been produced by the revelations of the prospectors' claim in the reef discovered about a month ago by Messrs. Armstrong, Wells and Co., on the Box Ridge. A rush took place, and claims were marked out, which are now closely shepherded, for miles, the miners awaiting the result of the trial crushing of a ton of the auriferous quartz, sent, or immediately to be sent, for the purpose to the Gaunts Ridge, and the removal to the Box Ridge by Messrs. Armstrong, Wells, and Co., of their crushing plant. Our informant, a practical miner, states that he has inspected a considerable quantity of the picked quartz, and he never saw anything to equal it in richness.

Wentworth Mines—Lucknow.—The *Western Examiner* of 10th instant says:—Matters appear pretty dull at present on this field pending the completion of the new engine, when a revival may be expected. It is anticipated the engine will be ready for work in two or three weeks. The Phoenix Company are still crushing for the Result party, and with most satisfactory yields. From eighty-five tons of dirt crushed last week 122 oz. were extracted. This week they have crushed about 140 tons averaging the same. Hanrahan's Hill prospecting party have arrived at the wash dirt to the depth of about three feet, averaging ½ dwt. to the dish. The Shamrock party have a good paddock of dirt, and expect to crush next week. They are in good spirits as to the result. Spicer's and the Golden Point parties are working quietly at present. The Black claim people are still sinking. The Golden Gate party are putting down a pump, intending to make a fresh start, when the engine gets to work. In the Crinoline claim some good dirt is being raised. On the alluvial lead the Reserve party have struck some good ground, and are paddocking wash-dirt. No. 4 Chapel Hill are doing well, having struck the lead again which was lost last week. In No. 6, the deepest shaft on the lead, the party are also in good spirits.

Fire Damp Explosion.—An explosion took place in the Shenandoah claim, at about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. Two men were below, and one at the windlass. All three were more or less injured, but none dangerously. The two below had been down about half-an-hour, and there was a light burning in the chamber of the drive. There was a leakage, and it is thought that the gas escaped from its confinement into the drive by following the water from an old crack in the ground. One of the men (Murphy) was considerably burnt about the face and arms.—*Lachlan Reporter.*

Return Diggers.—By the steamer Barwon, which arrived at this port, via Sydney, from New Zealand last week, several diggers from the West Coast gold-fields were passengers. Among others from this neighbourhood was Mr. Gregory. It appears that in the course of some ten weeks, Gregory was fortunate enough to net £1000, which amount he has brought with him, having sold out for the sum of £500, at a time when the claim was yielding at the rate of £140 per man per week.—*Newcastle Telegraph* of Saturday.

The Pai Marire Prophet.—Te Ua of the under and until lately the high priest of the Pai Marire faith, was made a prisoner by General Chute at Matakaha (close to Opunake), where he was living with Adam Clark's people. As we mentioned some two months since, Te Ua had separated from the rebels and had tendered his submission. He was apprehended it is said on suspicion of being concerned in some of the Wanganui murders, and will be taken we suppose to Wellington for trial.—*Taranaki Herald*, February 17.

Obtaining Goods Under False Pretences.—At the Police Court, Yass, on the 7th instant, before Dr. Campbell and Mr. Bernard, J.P.'s, Mr. R. S. Ross was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions in Yass, to be held in June next, on two charges of obtaining goods under false pretences. Bail in both cases was tendered and received.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WELLINGTON.

Monday, 3 p.m.

The mail from Sydney was stuck-up at daybreak on Sunday morning by a man and boy armed with revolvers, about four miles before arriving at Ironbarks. All the bags were cut open and searched. The registered letters have been found all right; nothing is missed. There were two passengers.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 8 p.m.

An action for £6000 has been commenced against the Government by the contractors who built Sunbury Industrial Schools.

It is still believed the Council will reject the Tariff Bill.

Great meeting of Oddfellows commences to-morrow.

Breadstuffs remain unaltered. Adelaide flour in fair request, £19 10s. for country; £20 10s. for town. Oats more inquired for. Sales of cornsacks at 16s. 6d.

Considerable business in medium to fine congou, at 1s. 10½d. to 2s. 2d., duty paid. Half-chests, 1s. 6½d., in bond. Bass's No. 3 quitted at £5 15s. to £6. Small parcels of malt, 17s. Portland cement, £19.

ARRIVED.—Yacht Xarifa, from Sydney.

SAILED.—City of Adelaide (s.).

QUEENSCLIFF.

Monday, 8 p.m.

The Melrose arrived this evening, and reports the gale of Wednesday night as terrific. The brig Waverley, hence for Sydney, had lost three men overboard.

The Atlas, with deals, is ordered to Melbourne.

ARRIVED.—Monarch, Sydney Griffiths, from Newcastle; Melrose, from Sydney.

SAILED.—City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday evening.

No signs of the mail.

Petroleum in a crude form has been found in quantity on the Coorong.

The settlers by petition are attempting to obtain such terms as will enable them to open up the great desert country between the Murray, Coorong, and Victoria.

The corn market is very firm, 8s. being given readily for wheat, either in town or port. Flour not to be obtained except at an advance on late transactions; town millers ask £20, country £18 10s. to £19.

Aldinga (s.), sails to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—The tales of distress which reach us from various parts of the district are too numerous and too well authenticated to permit of being longer ignored. The drought has done its work with such fatal precision at every homestead, that, to hundreds of families around Bathurst, the approaching winter presents a terrible aspect of poverty and wretchedness, if not of black starvation. The loss of crops is not the only evil, for that forms but one item in the sum of difficulty we have to deal with. If it were merely a question as to how a given number of people were to be supplied with food until they were in a position to supply themselves, at the return of spring, there would be no insurmountable barrier to prevent provision being made for the emergency; but the drought which ruined the harvest has left hundreds of small settlers without seed to commence another season, and the scarcity of feed arising from the aridity of the soil has caused such mortality among all live stock, that farmers even who have some little grain have neither horses nor bullocks to plough their land. It is not one difficulty, therefore, but a host of difficulties that have to be battled with, for troubles always multiply each other; yet for this very reason the more urgent becomes the necessity of inaugurating some remedial measures. What is required is that some action should be taken before things come to the worst. The distress that at present shows itself, is nothing to what must follow during the winter months; for many families are now subsisting upon the scanty vegetables that they have been enabled to grow since the first change of weather set in. But what is to become of them when this temporary supply is exhausted? The matter is really too serious to be set aside, and it becomes an imperative duty to look it fairly in the face. These people cannot be allowed to starve, yet they certainly will not be able to exist without assistance, and then comes the worst feature of the case. The same cause which has reduced so many of our agricultural population to ruin, has crippled the sources of every person in the district. Those who are disposed to render aid find themselves not in a position to exercise their benevolence as they could wish, for they have incurred so many losses as to compel them to resort to the most rigid economy. In the face of the poverty and misery which the coming winter must inevitably bring, we do not suppose that such considerations will prevent the exercise of charity, but they will undoubtedly have their effect in compulsorily diminishing its volume. The ability to comply with the dictates of humanity is thus unfortunately most depressed and weak when circumstances require that it should be most elastic and strong. What, then, is to be done?—*Bathurst Times* of Saturday.

HORSE-STEALING. — CLEVER TRACKINGS.—On the night of the 14th January last, six thoroughbred horses, mares and colts—among them a well known racehorse called Firetail, who has frequently distinguished himself in the Western districts—were stolen from out of the paddocks of Mr. G. Lee, of Kelso, near Bathurst. The robbers also entered Mr. Lee's stable, and took therefrom a saddle and bridle, for the purpose, it is presumed, of riding one of the horses stolen. Information was immediately given to the police by Mr. Lee, and measures to trace the robbers were speedily adopted, which ultimately led to the discovery of the horses in this district. Mr. H. Lee and a companion started from Bathurst some three weeks ago, and succeeded in tracking the course taken by the thieves in making off with the horses. The tracks were followed to the Abercrombie, across that river to the Goulburn side, thence to Queanbeyan and Molonglo. Further intelligence was obtained at the latter place, and the scent continued through the Jingeras on to a part of Monaro between Adaminaby and Kiandra, where, with the assistance of senior-constable Bryan, they found some of the stolen animals, and apprehended a person on suspicion of stealing the mob. The man was had up before the Cooma bench on Tuesday, and remanded until to-morrow (Saturday). Until further information is to hand we refrain from mentioning the name of the party apprehended, or of those suspected, as to publish more than the above might frustrate the efforts of the police, and perhaps heap disgrace on the head of an innocent man. —*Monaro Mercury.*

CATERPILLARS.—During the week swarms of green caterpillars, about three-fourths of an inch in length, have infested the town and suburbs. It is impossible to walk without treading on some of them. They all appear to be travelling towards the west, and although they have already commenced to devour every weed that has fallen in their path, they have not yet touched vegetables or shrubs. Should they attack these, they will strip the district in a few weeks.—*Burrangong Argus*, March 10th.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.—The *Brisbane Courier*, of the 8th instant, states that Mr. Cracknell, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, left Brisbane for Rockhampton yesterday, for the purpose of meeting Mr. Frederick Walker, the well-known explorer, who is about to select a suitable route for laying down a line of telegraph to the Gulf of Carpentaria. Mr. Walker has now under his command a "lightly-equipped flying party," together with an experienced line-repairer; and we understand that he will start from Cleveland Bay as soon as possible on his important mission. Rockingham Bay was at first selected as the point of departure, but it was found that many very heavy ranges could be avoided by the change which has been made.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY, UNDER ARMS.—Last Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, about dusk, as Mr. Rogers, who lately arrived from New South Wales, was coming from Jondaryan towards Gowrie, on horseback, he noticed two men by the roadside, near where the railway crosses the road. On coming opposite to where they were, one of them caught hold of the bridle of his horse and told him to stand. Mr. Rogers raised his whip to strike the man who held the bridle, when the other man who had two revolvers drew one of them from his belt and pointed it at the head of Mr. Rogers, and told him to dismount, which order he was compelled to obey. Mr. Rogers was then commanded to place his hands behind his back, and while in that position they rifled his pockets, taking from him one £10 note, two £5 notes, a £1 note, and a few cigars. One of them remarked to the other, "Jim, this aint much," when his companion replied, "It will keep us for a while." One of them remarked that Mr. Rogers's saddle was better than the one he had; to which the other replied, "Never mind, I'll keep my own." They then sat down, lighted their cigars, and commenced laughing over the occurrence. Immediately the robbery was accomplished they allowed Mr. Rogers to proceed on his destination. The robbers, who had two excellent horses in their possession, appeared to be perfectly free and easy in their manner, and apparently not disguised. Both the robbers are described as being strongly-built men, and one of them stands nearly six feet high. The police magistrate was immediately informed of the circumstance, and the services of the police, under the guidance of sub-inspector Foran, were at once called into requisition. While the police were out they came across the tracks of the highwaymen and ascertained there were three of them in company. After an unsuccessful search two of the police force were dispatched to Nanango, in hopes of ascertaining the whereabouts of the marauders, the others returning to Toowoomba.—*Toowoomba Chronicle.*

CHILI.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

VALPARAISO, *December* 1.—Spanish Hostilities.—Naval Engagement.—The Chilian corvette Esmeralda, 20 guns (32's), and 123 men, whose whereabouts has for such a length of time been the endeavour of Admiral Pareja to find out, at last made her appearance on the 26th ultimo. Having been informed that the Spanish gunboat Covadonga, 6 guns (two 68's and four 32's), with 137 men was about to leave Coquimbo for this port, the Esmeralda came up to a windward port, Papudo, about thirty miles north of this, and lay in wait for her. On the Covadonga's passing that port the Esmeralda came out and gave her battle, which lasted but twenty minutes, when the Spaniard struck his flag. The Esmeralda fired but fifteen shots, nine of which took effect. The Covadonga only four. The Covadonga received one shot in her hull, and had her bowsprit and topmast carried away, and rigging much cut up. The Esmeralda received but one shot through her bulwarks. The Chilians suffered no loss to crew. The Spaniards had two killed, fourteen wounded, and 121 prisoners, including captain and officers. These were immediately landed and taken care of, with every consideration to their comfort and security, and were regaled with a banquet on their getting ashore. On the following day, the 27th, the prisoners of war were conveyed, the men in carts and the officers in coaches, to the nearest railway station on the road to the capital, Santiago. The landing of the prisoners occupied less than an hour, immediately after which the Esmeralda proceeded to sea, in company with the Covadonga, *for parts unknown*.

The Esmeralda was commanded by Captain Williams Rebolledo, whom even the Spanish officers commend for the masterly manner in which he manœuvred his vessel.

The Covadonga was the first of the "Spanish Scientific Squadron" which arrived at this port, and the first to fall; she was followed by the Vencedora, lately ordered on a mission (to the South, it is supposed) by Admiral Pareja.

It is feared that the war will be long. The Spanish gunboat Corrodonza was taken on the 26th ultimo by the Chilian corvette Esmeralda, and this success will naturally tend to prevent any disposition to a settlement on the part of the Spaniards. The overthrow of the Government of Peru, which was friendly to Spain, has caused the Admiral to recall his blockading vessel from Concepçion Bay, and that port is now open for the moment. He himself left here in his flagship Villa de Madrid a few days since, supposed for Peru, but as his movements are very uncertain, it is difficult to say how long he will leave the southern ports unblockaded. Reinforcements to his squadron are on the way, and it is probable that in the course of a few months he will make the blockade more effective than ever.

Adverting to the same topic, one of the local papers remarks:—

As regards politics, the most important event, owing to the influence it is likely to have upon affairs here, is the *termination of the revolution in Peru*, resulting in the final overthrow of the Government and the complete success of the revolutionary party. As the revolution owes its origin and success to the disgust of the nation at the treaty made with Spain by the late Government, it is only reasonable to suppose that the treaty will not be confirmed, and that, as a necessary consequence, Peru will have to join Chili in the war against Spain. Already there is a misunderstanding between the new Government and the Spanish Minister, who, it is said, has retired from Lima on board the Numancia. These events may, in all probability, require the presence of the Spanish Admiral and some part of his forces in Peru, and lead to a partial raising of the blockade of our ports. In fact, it depends entirely on the action which the new Government in Peru takes to change entirely the aspect of affairs, for if they act with the same energy as this Government has done, the Spanish Admiral may have enough to do to provide for the safety of his own forces, without attempting to blockade either Chilian or Peruvian ports.

Another event of no slight importance is the taking, by the Chili sloop Esmeralda, of the Spanish steamer Covadonga, one of the Admiral's despatch boats, carrying four guns. The action took place on the 26th ultimo, when the Covadonga was on her way from Coquimbo to this port with despatches for the Admiral. The Esmeralda, whose whereabouts previously was kept very secret, waited for her, and, after a short engagement, the Covadonga surrendered, and all her crew, numbering, between officers and men, one hundred and twenty-one, who were made prisoners, and are now safely lodged in Santiago.

This capture was effected without any loss on the Chilian side, and two men killed and fourteen wounded of the Spaniards. The Esmeralda immediately disappeared with her prize, which was but little injured, and her whereabouts is again a mystery.

The taking of the Covadonga by the Esmeralda is no great feat in itself, but the boldness displayed by her commander in presenting himself in the immediate vicinity of the Admiral, for the action took place but a few miles from this port, is highly creditable to him, and serves to show the Spanish Admiral and his Government also that his enemy is not so despicable as he imagined, and that he may yet give him a great deal more trouble than he ever calculated upon.

THE MAIL SERVICE TO EUROPE.

(*From the Melbourne Spectator, March* 3.)

THE present condition of the mail service between Australia and Europe is admitted on all hands to be most unsatisfactory. From causes which we shall endeavour to elucidate, there has been a gradual and now very sensible falling off in the efficiency of the work performed by the present mail contractors, so that we have gone back to almost the same state of affairs which existed before the era of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. For the last eighteen months not a single steamer has been true to her contract time; and it has now become almost impossible to calculate within a fortnight when the European mail may arrive. The contractors themselves appear to be indifferent to the frequent and earnest remonstrances which have reached them from these colonies, and either are, or pretend to be careless whether they retain their contract or not. In reply to the complaints of the inefficiency of the present line of steamers, they tell us that they are quite good enough for the work, and, if not good enough, that they cannot afford to give us better.

That this is a state of things which demands the immediate attention of the colonists there can be no question. The wonder is, indeed, that they have suffered so long and so patiently under an evil which it was mainly in their hands to cure. Considering the enormous importance of having a speedy, regular, and frequent mail communication with Europe, and the magnitude of the commercial interests involved, it is strange that our Government has allowed this matter to remain so long in abeyance. There is, perhaps, no part of the British dominions which is worse served in the matter of postal communication with the mother-country than Australia. Comparing our state with that of India, it is astonishing that we should have been content, for so many years, to jog on with one small steamer, appearing irregularly once a month, when every principal Indian seaport has communication with England at least four times a *month*, conducted in *steamers of far greater* power and efficiency. Now, it surely cannot be that we cannot afford to have as good a mail service as our neighbours. The total annual value of the Australian trade may be estimated at £55,000,000. The whole postal expense to the colonies is not more than £65,000, being a little more than one-tenth per cent. on the value of the trade—which is, we believe, considerably less in proportion than the amount which India charges itself for the maintenance of the European mail service. Yet the European population in the Australian colonies exceeds by nearly ten times the whole European population of India, for whose sake alone the postal communication with England is maintained. To what causes are we to attribute the fact that Melbourne is worse served than Bombay, or Singapore, or even Shanghai—that as a port she is more intimately connected with London than is Nagasaki.

There are three parties to the service among whom the blame must lie—the Imperial Government, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Australian colonies. As to the first, it cannot be said that it has shown any lukewarmness in the matter of the postal communication with Australia. There is no evidence to show that the Lords of the Treasury are chargeable with the faults of the present service. On the contrary, we know that they have generally taken the initiative in suggesting reforms in the contract. They have never grudged their share of the expense, and have even declared their willingness to contribute more largely to the improvement of the service. They have actually, in fact, shown more enterprise in the matter than the colonies themselves; in proof of which we need only mention the fact, that it is nearly three years ago since the Imperial authorities pressed upon the attention of the colonial Governments the necessity of a fortnightly communication in lieu of the monthly one. As for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, it is mere childishness to rail at their frequent and notorious deficiencies. They have let it appear plainly that they attach no particular value to the Australian monthly contract. They have told us that on the present terms we have nothing better to expect from them, and that if we are not satisfied with their performance we may go elsewhere. In their justification it ought to be said that they have proposed a new arrangement, which they declare themselves ready to carry out efficiently, and to come under more stringent conditions if necessary. They have urged this proposal upon the colonies several times during the last two years, both directly and through the Imperial authorities, and yet up to the present time we have given them no definite answer. To abuse the company, therefore, when they tell us distinctly it is not worth their while to do better, is ridiculous. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have no other than a commercial interest in the matter. The contract either pays them or it does not. If it does, we may be sure for their own sakes they will try to perform the contract well, so that they may keep it. If it does not pay, it is but idle folly to content ourselves with abusing the company. They have something to sell which it is to our interest, we presume, to buy. If we can get a better bargain elsewhere, why don't we leave the shop instead of "pitching into" the proprietors? We must remember that the last time when we endeavoured to better ourselves we succeeded but indifferently well. We have had trials of several mail contractors, and all of them broke down completely. We paid them even more than we did to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and we got much less for our money. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, we should also remember, obtained their contract by no special favour. They competed with others in the open market, and we accepted their tender simply because it was very much the lowest, and not out of feeling for the Peninsular and Oriental Company. There was, in fact, only one other Company (Cunard's), among the three or four who tendered, who were in any position to undertake the contract, and the amount of subsidy it required was just double that which the Peninsular and Oriental Company agreed to accept.

The fact that, some six or seven years ago, there was no other company but this able to undertake the postal contract, is, of course, no reason why we should continue to put up with the present deficiencies of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. But it is surely our own fault that these deficiencies have endured so long. What have our colonial Governments been about these three years? The original contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company expired in 1863; and the new contract, which was entered into with them by the Imperial authorities, was confessedly a provisional one made until the colonies could agree upon some new and more efficient arrangement. The two colonies with whom the matter might be said to rest were Victoria and New South Wales. The latter, of course, had a good excuse for refusing to take any farther action in connection with the postal route via Suez, seeing that she was pledged to the development of the Panama route. Practically, therefore, it has remained with the Victorian Government to decide what sort of mail service the Australian colonies should have with Europe. Whatever deficiencies there may be in the present arrangement are, therefore, chargeable upon ourselves alone. We have had numerous opportunities of making a better contract, if we would do so. During the last three years there have been frequent attempts made by the Imperial authorities to discover what was our intention in the matter of the postal service; but the Lords of the Treasury may well be excused for not knowing, up to this day, what is our mind on this subject. Whether we were satisfied with the present contract, or whether we desired any improvement—whether we intended to support the Suez route wholly, or to divide our favours between the eastern and the western route—whether we were content with one mail a month, or whether we desired to have two—it was impossible that "my lords" should discover. By one mail they hear that Mr. M'Culloch is favourable to the project of a fortnightly communication; and by the next they are told of his stern intention to drop all correspondence with England altogether, if the mail-bags are suffered to come in contact with the polluted territory of Western Australia. How was it possible that the Lords of the Treasury should know what the colonies really wanted, or what better arrangement could they make, during the interval when Mr. M'Culloch's mind was becoming informed on the subject than to continue the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company?

That it is high time we took some decisive steps in the matter we must all admit. But some of the suggestions which have been made for the improvement of the mail service are of so wild and absurd a character as to make us look forward with some anxiety to the ultimate decision which Mr. M'Culloch may please to make. We can have very little confidence in the wisdom of a gentleman who writes to the Imperial Government to say that, though he declines to accede to the proposal of a fortnightly service, on the ground of the inefficiency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, he is willing to continue the monthly contract with the same company. Now, surely, if the Peninsular and Oriental Company are not to be depended upon for a fortnightly service, they ought not to be allowed to continue the monthly steamers; for it is even more essential that we should have a punctual delivery of the mails, when they come only once a month, than when they come once a fortnight. What we have to do is to make up our minds what kind of service it is we want, and by what route; and then to invite tenders in the open market from companies willing to undertake the contract. It is said that we ought to perform the work by our own steamers; but the question is not whether we ought to, but whether we can, do so. It would be extremely desirable that the mail service between this Galle should be in the hands of a colonial company; but it is absurd to suppose that we ought to pay more to the contractors, merely because these are local, than we should do to any other tenderers. There is no more reason why this contract should go by favour than any other contract; and it is our business simply to look out for those who will do our work best and most cheaply.

A conference between the colonies on this subject has been suggested, but it is impossible that any good can come out of such a project. New South Wales, we know, is pledged to the Panama route; and Queensland has lately started a scheme of her own, which, if she can afford to maintain it by herself, may possibly be to her interest. But Victoria has nothing to do with either of these routes. It is the height of absurdity to expect us to contribute to the support of more than one line; and there can be no question that for us, and for two other of the colonies, at least representing two-thirds of the population of Australia, and nearly three-fourths of the whole postal correspondence, the one line which is the best, simply because it is the shortest and easiest, is the line via Suez and Galle. Practically it rests with Victoria to decide whether this line shall be efficiently maintained. The question of who should undertake the service is of secondary importance. To a proper European mail service there are two things essential—first that the route shall be by way of Suez and Galle; secondly that the dispatch of mails shall be twice a month. To announce this determination clearly to the home authorities, and to take care that sufficient time is given to enable steam vessel owners in the colonies as well as in England to compete for the contract—this is what we have to do at once if we would place our mail communication with Europe upon a proper footing. And in doing so, it is not necessary that we should wait for the formal consent of the other colonies. They will be sure to join us when the service is perfected, and in any case we shall have it in our power to make them repay us to whatever extent they benefit by our outlay. As for the Imperial Government, there is no cause whatever to suppose that they will throw any obstacles in the way of a new and more efficient postal service.

THE ERITH EXPLOSION.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—(JUNE 1ST.)

EVERITT AND ANOTHER V. THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THIS matter came before the Court of Common Pleas, sittings in Banco, upon a special case, which stated the following circumstances:—The action was to recover £20, the amount of damage to the plaintiff's premises, caused by the Erith explosion. The property was insured in the defendants' company for £600, the defendants covenanting that they would be liable "to pay and make good to the plaintiff such loss or damage as should or might be caused by fire to the property of the plaintiffs." The fifth condition of the policy said that loss by lightning should be made good, where the property should have been actually set on fire thereby, and burnt in consequence thereof; and the eighth condition was that books of account, bank notes, bill stamps, and gunpowder were not included in the insurance; nor would any damage be made good where more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder had been kept upon the premises. The plaintiffs' premises were half a mile from the spot where the explosion occurred, and the only damage sustained was that caused by concussion, the principal loss arising from broken windows. The question for the Court was whether this was a loss or damage insured against upon the plaintiffs' policy.

Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Hannen (instructed by Messrs. Russell and Son) were for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Maude (instructed by Messrs. Upton and Co.) for the defendants.

Mr. Hannen submitted that the damage was within the policy, and that, of course, this must depend upon the words of this particular policy. In many cases the policies were insured against loss or damage by fire upon the premises insured; but in this case the insurance was against damage caused by fire to the property. These words, he contended, were large enough to meet the present case.

Mr. Maude, on the other hand, argued that the damage insured against was such as should be caused by the direct action of fire, whereas the plaintiffs' windows had been broken by a wave of air caused by an atmospheric disturbance. Suppose the explosion had taken place under water, and the damage had been caused by the rising of the water.

Mr. Justice Willes: Or suppose that any explosion of firedamp had shaken the plaintiffs' house.

Mr. Justice Smith: Or that it had been shaken by an earthquake.

Mr. Maude: An earthquake was believed to be caused by fire.

Mr. Justice Byles: But that, I suppose, would be a question for the jury.

Mr. Maude repeated that this was not an injury caused by fire within the ordinary meaning of the words. Suppose the windows had been broken by the discharge of ordnance at a review, could it be said that such damage was contemplated when the policy was entered into? Such a case as the one suggested showed that if the plain meaning of the words in the policy were not to be adhered to, a great many risks not anticipated by the parties would be brought within the risk. He, therefore, submitted that the Court should adhere to the plain ordinary meaning of the words in the policy.

The Lord Chief Justice said he thought that the judgment should be for the defendants. The contract was that the defendants would reimburse the plaintiffs for such loss or damage as should be caused by fire to the property insured. The damage in this case was caused by a violent concussion after an explosion of gunpowder at a distance; and the question was, whether this damage came within the words of the policy. He took the words according to the ordinary understanding of them, and doing this he thought that they did not apply to the damage that was sought to be recovered. The stipulations as to damage by lightning and by gunpowder on the premises, led him to the inference that it was not intended to insure against danger from large stores of gunpowder which were off the premises.

Mr. Justice Willes thought that no one in ordinary language would say that this damage was caused by fire, but by a concussion of the air, caused by an explosion of gunpowder, which in its turn was caused by fire. The rule that they should look to immediate, and not remote, causes applied to this case, and here the immediate cause of damage was not fire, but concussion of the air.

Mr. Justice Byles: Unless there was some reason to the contrary, the words of a contract must be construed according to what ordinary people would understand by the language. The damage contemplated was to arise by ignition of the article insured, or of some other articles or property near it. If they put upon the policy a wider meaning, and included what Lord Bacon called "cause of causes," they would then lay down a rule which would make an insurance company liable for damage done by an explosion of vesuvians and from firing small shot among china, for the remote cause of damage would in both cases be fire. Indeed, there would be no absurdity so great as not to be included within the policy, unless the plain ordinary meaning were adhered to.

Judgment for the defendants.

—*Insurance Gazette*, July 1st, 1865.

THE UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—If any of your readers have been under the delusion that the so-called University reform of last year was a reality, the correspondence on the subject which has recently appeared in your columns, and especially the letters of Mr. Bates and Mr. Fache must have completely undeceived them. It seems difficult to understand how any one with the slightest knowledge of human nature could suppose that the concession of the privileges of graduation to non-attendants at lectures, accompanied as it was by the proviso that a dispensation would be required from the Senate in each individual case, would stand the test of a single year's trial. What would be thought of Catholic emancipation *if it were made* a condition that no Roman Catholic could take his seat in the House of Commons unless the majority of the existing members should grant him permission to do so? The fact is that the practical difficulties in the way of drawing distinctions between those who have and those who have not fair claims to exemption from attendance at lectures are insuperable, and any attempt to do so will, as our short experience in the matter has already abundantly proved, inevitably give rise to discontent and charges of favouritism.

There are but two courses really open to the governing body of the University—either to confine its honours strictly to those who attend the professors' lectures, or to throw them open to all, wherever educated, who can satisfy the examiners that they possess the proper intellectual qualifications. I have little doubt that the latter system will ultimately be adopted, and am quite sure that the institution will never become truly national until such is the case. I apprehend that the only serious obstacle to its adoption is the dislike on the part of even the most liberal members of the Senate to dispense with an "academical training," such persons seeming to understand by this term attendance on a course of lectures. Every Oxford or Cambridge man must know how utterly fallacious is this notion. The "training" acquired at the old English universities cannot be easily defined, and is less easily traced; but it is quite certain that in the case of ninety-nine students out of every hundred the lectures they hear have at least as little to do with it as the ivy which grows in the old quadrangles. The college lectures are attended only as a matter of duty, and as a rule the lecturers are second-rate men, who get through their work in the most perfunctory manner. Students who require assistance almost invariably resort to private tutors. As to the professors' lectures, they are, as far at least as Cambridge is concerned, looked upon with derision or disgust by those students who, in order to qualify themselves for holy orders or some university distinction, are under the necessity of attending them. I shall never forget the amazement I felt during my first attendance at a divinity lecture in Cambridge. About a hundred and fifty men took their seats, and when the lecture commenced every one of them, as far as I could observe, with the exception of two pale-faced students, who seemed anxious to take notes, pulled a book from his pocket, and in the most unblushing manner commenced reading under the very eyes of the poor old professor, who for a whole hour drawled out some terribly dry theological matter, duller than the dullest sermon I had ever heard at St. Mary's. Some of the books were mathematical treatises, but the great majority of them were novels, Christopher Tadpole being the favourite. The discourse had not progressed far before I found out that the problem or the romance was absolutely necessary to keep an ordinary human being awake. Hogarth alone could do justice to the scene.

It would be idle to discuss the question whether the adoption of an Oxford or Cambridge system amongst us would be desirable. It is simply impracticable; and if any member of the old University doubts this assertion, I would ask him to reflect upon what would happen if a few very wealthy men were to subscribe, say a million pounds, for the purpose of establishing somewhere in England a new University on the exact model of Oxford or Cambridge. Let us suppose that difficulties arising from sectarianism and other causes do not exist, that the ablest professors in the world are engaged, that its system of intellectual, moral, and religious training is far superior to anything before known, that, in short, every advantage is obtained for it which wisdom can suggest, or wealth can purchase. Would it be a success? Most assuredly not. Prestige is not to be bought for money or conferred by Act of Parliament. The *Saturday Review* would sneer at the new institution as a mere brummagem imitation. Oxford and Cambridge would as surely scorn to meet it at Lord's or on the Thames, as the aristocracy of England would deride and despise an American or Australian peerage created in 1866. The old universities are the products of bygone times, and bear the impress of a state of society which has long ago ceased to exist. In their best and most distinctive features they may be aped, but they cannot be copied. The great success of the University of London is, I am convinced, due to its being so entirely unpretentious. It has no magnificent buildings to boast of; it offers no guarantee of moral and social qualifications; it does not aim at turning out the conventional "gentleman," nor does it offer to lift a man a few grades in the social scale, which seems to be one of the principal functions, often very ill discharged, of the old universities. Its highest students are not perhaps equal to a senior wrangler, and its average Greek iambics would possibly be thought very little of at Oxford. But what it does, it does honestly and well. Its degrees are avowedly guarantees only of intellectual attainments, and as such they are equal to any in the world. The value of its medical school alone to the people of England can scarcely be overrated. I have no hesitation in asserting that the University of London does far more to elevate the standard of education amongst the masses than those of Oxford and Cambridge combined.

Assuming that our local institution is to be liberalised, *bonâ fide*, by the admission to the privileges of graduation of all who can show the fit intellectual qualifications, it will inevitably follow, sooner or later, that the examining board must become a totally distinct body from the professorial staff. In any case, the examination of a student for public honours by his teacher can never be fully satisfactory to the public. It is unfair and unreasonable to ask a man to report upon what is in a great measure his own work. But under the new system the objection would be increased tenfold. Without the slightest insinuation against the strict honour and impartiality of the present professors, it is manifest that if their lectures are to have any bearing at all upon the subsequent examinations, those students who have not attended them cannot compete on equal terms with those who have. Fortunately, I can appeal in support of this view to an authority which the Senate, at least, will admit to be unexceptionable. In a letter from the Registrar to the Colonial Secretary, which was read last week in the Assembly, the following passage occurs:—"The fact that an examiner in classics in the late examination had engaged in the tuition of certain undergraduates, with a view to enable them to compete successfully for honours, having been brought before the Senate, a resolution was passed to the effect that such an act was incompatible with his position as examiner, and that in consequence of it he was considered ineligible to hold office in that position in future." Here we have a distinct affirmation of the principle for which I am contending. The "examiner in classics" had given instruction to certain undergraduates and not to others, and consequently could not, without great injustice to the latter, be allowed to remain. So, if Dr. Woolley lectures to some students and not to others, he is clearly, by the Senate's own showing, ineligible to hold office as examiner.

As I believe that the success of the University depends far more upon the character of the examiner than upon that of the teacher, and as the functions of the two are clearly inconsistent, I sincerely hope that the lecturing system will soon be totally abolished, and the duties of the present professorial staff confined to the examination of candidates for degrees, and other University honours; that, in short, the plan which has been found to answer so admirably in London will be adopted in Sydney. We should thus have a board of examiners in every respect unexceptionable, and its members would earn their salaries, not perhaps with less labour, but, I think, with far more satisfaction to themselves than they do at present. The abilities of these gentlemen would be employed most advantageously for the public interest, whereas it is almost capable of demonstration *à priori* that the very opposite is now the case. The following remarks of Adam Smith concerning a public teacher whose salary makes him independent of fees from pupils, are as true now as they were when the "Wealth of Nations" was first published:—"His interest is, in this case, set as directly in opposition to his duty as it is possible to set it. It is the interest of every man to live as much at his ease as he can; and if his emoluments are to be precisely the same, whether he does or does not perform some very laborious duty, it is certainly his interest—at least as interest is vulgarly understood—either to neglect it altogether, or, if he is subject to some authority which will not suffer him to do this, to perform it in as careless and slovenly a manner as that authority will permit. If he is naturally active, and a lover of labour, it is his interest to employ that activity in any way from which he can derive some advantage, rather than in the performance of his duty, from which he can derive none." I observe that the "Wealth of Nations" is, oddly enough, placed amongst the test-books to be used at the University during the ensuing academical year. What it is proposed to do with this work I cannot conceive, but I trust that none of the students will fail to study carefully the second article of Book V., cap. 1., where they will find a complete exposure of the utter folly of maintaining such institutions as the University of Sydney constituted as it is at present.

But, unquestionably, the most important result which can follow from the abolition of the present monopoly would be the great stimulus given to the efforts of both tutors and students of the higher branches of learning. If there were no other objection to the present system, the fact of its being protective would alone be fatal to it. Free-trade is as valuable and as necessary in education as in everything else. Let it not be said that we could obtain only a low class of teachers if we depended on private enterprise; this is one of the fallacies of the supporters of State-aid to religion. Where there is a real demand for any commodity whatever, there will, *under a free system*, be an effective supply; and even now, it is notorious, that the most successful students of the University seek the assistance of private tutors.

It would seem, too, that a radical change is necessary in another respect. Hitherto the work of the University has been confined to a great deal of Latin and Greek, some mathematics, and a little chemistry. The aim of the students has been to obtain a degree by reaching, or contriving to make the examiners believe that they reach, a certain classical and mathematical standard. I have no wish to disparage the study of Latin and Greek when that study is real, and not, as is too often the case, a hollow and pernicious sham, but the time is now come when it behoves us to consider whether modern languages and the newer sciences should any longer be treated with either silent or openly expressed contempt. Our own mother tongue abounds, to use the language of Lord Macaulay, "with works of imagination not inferior to the noblest which Greece has bequeathed to us; with models of every species of eloquence; with historical compositions which, considered merely as narratives, have seldom been surpassed, and which, considered as vehicles of ethical and political instruction, have never been equalled; with just and lively representations of human life and human nature; with the most profound speculations on metaphysics, morals, government, jurisprudence, and trade; with full and correct information respecting every experimental science which tends to preserve the health, to increase the comfort, or to expand the intellect of man. Whoever knows that language has ready access to all the vast intellectual wealth which the wisest nations of the earth have created and hoarded in the course of ninety generations. It may safely be said that the literature now extant in that language is of far greater value than all the literature which three hundred years ago was extant in all the languages of the world together." Scarcely less praise is due to the languages and literature of France and Germany; yet, so low is the estimation in which these modern studies are evidently held in our University, that the students are discouraged from giving them more than the smallest possible amount of attention. Young men are for the most part guided in their reading not so much by their natural inclinations and talents, as by what is fashionable and what will pay. Hence an artificial interest may be created in almost any branch of learning. Let it be announced that a sum of, say £10,000, is to be annually devoted to the encouragement of the study of the Australasian aboriginal languages, and you will soon have learned professors quarrelling about the etymology of Wee Waa and Woolloomooloo; treatises will be written upon the ethics of Ricketty Dick, and upon the politics of the Wide Bay blacks, and some colonial Gladstone (not, in this instance, a financial, but a literary hero), will, perhaps, gravely maintain that Maori philosophy was decreed in the providential order of events to be the complement of Christianity in perfecting the New Zealander's mind.

In regard to science, the only principle which seems to guide the Senate is an abhorrence of all modern discoveries. Geology and Political Economy have only recently emerged from infancy, and it is on this account probably that they have been hitherto altogether ignored at our University. Yet the importance of a general knowledge of those two sciences, especially in a new country, is obvious; and if it be objected that this is "utilitarianism," I beg to add that they furnish a most valuable training for the intellect. I have no hesitation in affirming that, as a specimen of deductive reasoning, a good treatise on political economy is not inferior to venerable Euclid, and to many minds it would be infinitely more intelligible and attractive, and would consequently afford a more salutary mental discipline.

The Sydney University has now been at work for some thirteen years, and it is scarcely too soon to ask what has it done? If we are to adopt the old principle of judging a tree by its fruits, it must be condemned. That amongst its alumni are to be found some useful and worthy members of society I do not deny. I am by no means disposed to give it credit for energy and perseverance enough to drive out all traces of intelligence and originality from the youthful mind. But it is a noteworthy fact that several of our most distinguished lawyers, politicians, and orators received their education in the colony from a certain private schoolmaster before the University was thought of, and, according to present appearances, it would seem that they have little to fear from the competition of local graduates.

Bad as the system undoubtedly is in theory, it is said to be infinitely worse in practice. If we are to believe half the rumours which are now afloat concerning the conduct of examiners and examinees, there can be no question that the institution is a disgrace to the colony. Having already trespassed too far upon your space, I will only add on this point that our legislators will be grossly neglecting their duty if they fail to cause a searching inquiry to be made into the present condition of this most unsatisfactory institution.

Your obedient servant,

A CAMBRIDGE MAN.

Sydney, March 7th.

THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As considerable ignorance prevails with regard to the meaning of *ad eundem* degrees, will you kindly allow me to give the Melbourne statute on the subject. "Persons who have been admitted to degrees in any University recognised by the University of Melbourne, and who shall produce evidence of the same satisfactory to the Professorial Board, may be admitted to the same degrees in the University of Melbourne." The fee payable is £1.

As the case stands at present Sydney graduates are admitted to *ad eundem* degrees in Melbourne, while Melbourne men are precluded from the same privilege in Sydney. Surely this is most ungenerous as well as absurd, without indeed Sydney considers herself superior to all other Universities in the world.

Among the graduates that have been admitted *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Melbourne, I find the following names:—Sir Redmond Barry, of Dublin; Mr. Childers, of Cambridge; Mr. W. C. Haines, of Cambridge; Dr. Sewell, of Oxford; Dr. Howitt, of Edinburgh; and those of others too numerous to mention. I believe that the statute I have quoted has been one of the causes of the great success that has attended the Melbourne University. Not less than a hundred graduates of the Home Universities have become affiliated, and, consequently, take a deep interest in the welfare of their new *alma mater*.

In New South Wales we have numbers of graduates, some very distinguished, but the University gates are carefully closed against them. Our University has almost become private property, and if any one hints at an improvement in her working he is abused for a red-republican.

If Sydney is to take any place at all among similar institutions, then a radical reform is necessary. Now she is barely on a level with a back-woods college in America.

If the Fellows are wise they will not allow reform to be thrust upon them.

Yours obediently,

AMICUS.

FIRE INSURANCE AND EXPLOSION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Some correspondence took place in the *Herald* last week between Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents of the Royal Insurance Company, and some one signing himself "Beta," on the subject indicated by the heading of my letter, and which I hoped to have seen followed up until the important point at issue had been satisfactorily elucidated.

I must premise my few remarks by observing that I have no knowledge of your anonymous correspondent. But the vagueness of expression with which he stated his case has, I think, led Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., unintentionally to misapprehend his meaning, and to mistake that which was intended to be given as an extract from the newspaper report of a meeting, for an alleged quotation from the Company's own printed report. However, be that as it may, the question raised by Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co.'s comment on your report of the explosion in Bridge-street is happily capable of reduction to a narrow issue, and is of sufficient importance both to insurance companies and the public to render it desirable that it should be clearly understood.

Subsequently to the payment by the Royal Insurance Company of the loss occasioned to their policyholders by the blowing up of the Lottie Sleigh, an extensive catastrophe of a similar character was caused, it will be in the recollection of your readers, by the explosion of gunpowder at Erith Marshes. Now, I have a strong impression, although I cannot lay my hand at the moment on the extract from which I derived it, that in the latter instance the Royal Insurance Company, having had time, I suppose, for calmer reflection on the question, unhesitatingly gave in their adhesion to the course resolved on by the other offices—that of falling back on the plain construction of their policies, and declining to recognise a liability clearly beyond it.

If this is the fact there is obviously no room for the position taken by the agents of the Royal Insurance Company in questioning the substantial accuracy of your reporter's statement, and in adverting to the liberality of that office in an instance since practically disowned by themselves.

If I am wrong in my recollections of the position taken by the Royal Company in connection with the Erith Marsh case, it will be easy for Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co. to correct me; but if, on the contrary, these gentlemen have taken up a position with regard to the practice of their office, which on further examination they find they cannot hold to, they will, I doubt not, have the candour to own it.

Sir, your obedient servant,

C. M. SMITH.

Sydney, 12th March, 1866.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Conceiving that the exaggeration, both in the Legislative Assembly and amongst the public, with reference to the cost of the management of the Gold Department is a subject affecting all residents upon the gold-fields, I resolved to ascertain the fact. On consulting the Blue Book and certain recent Parliamentary returns, I find that though Mr. Samuel estimates the cost of that department for the present year at £13,765, the actual outlay will not exceed £8500.

The gold staff now consists of

7 assistant commissioners, first class, at £450	£3150
7 ditto ditto, second class, at £350	2450
3 sub-commissioners, at £275	825
Making the total amount of salary to be paid to 17 officers	£6425

the remaining £2075 being required for campkeepers forage, quarters, &c. The additional £5265, necessary to bring the amount up to Mr. Samuel's estimate, can have been only inserted with the object of swelling his account of savings. There are now no chief commissioners to incur travelling expenses, or require clerks to perform the simple duties of a repeating station.

I also observe that of the seventeen officers now in the gold commission one is in his 18th, one in his 16th, one in his 15th, five in their 13th, one in his 11th, one in his 9th, three in their 8th, two in their 7th, and two in their 5th year of public service.

In the Gold-fields department, as in all others, the good old rule appears to be still maintained—"that those who do the most work receive the least pay;" thus it will be found that, during the first half of last year, four assistant-commissioners of the first class, aided by a sub-commissioner, whose united salaries amount to £2075, issued but 1405 miners' rights and 203 traders' licenses, while during the same period three sub-commissioners, and one assistant commissioner of the second class, whose aggregate salaries amount to but £1175, issued 3846 miners' rights and 191 traders' licenses. The number of miners' rights issued by each of these gentlemen is a fair criterion of the work performed by him and the extent of his charge. To the uninitiated it must seem strange that amongst a class of public servants whose duties and responsibilities are precisely similar there should exist so much difference in the rate of remuneration for their services.

It must also be borne in mind that of these seventeen officers nine perform the duties of police magistrates, and two those of clerks of petty sessions, in districts densely populated by the labouring classes, where, irrespective of the duties of Gold Commissioner, the constant supervision of a magistrate is absolutely necessary, and for these laborious duties they receive no additional pay. With rare exceptions, the commissioner is the only magistrate to be found *residing* on or near a gold-field.

The 11,564 miners' rights and 708 traders' licenses issued during the first six months of last year represent a population of at least 25,000 souls; the sum received for these rights and licenses is in excess of the gross amount of the salaries paid to the staff of officials in charge of the gold-fields; the special tax upon our industry in the shape of a duty on gold exceeds the value of the land we occupy by tenfold, and we deem it unjust that we should now be handed over to the tender mercies of Judge Lynch because the gold mining interest is suffering a temporary paralysis consequent upon a season of unusual drought and privation.

A MINER.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	120	10	0
Gin	215	9	5
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	7	17	4
Whisky	7	10	0
Rum	190	0	0
Wine	48	17	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	28	2	6
—— (in bottle)	48	17	0
Tobacco and snuff	23	6	0
—— (unmanufactured)	206	14	0
Tea	39	7	6
Coffee and chicory	41	0	0
Sugar, refined	36	13	4
—— (unrefined)	206	5	0
Dried fruits	31	0	0
Ad valorem	1507	0	0
Pilotage	20	16	4
Dues	5	0	0
Package charge	180	14	0
Total	£2908	3	7

The Marina arrived on Saturday morning from Concepçion Bay, which she left on 16th December. She brings a small cargo of wheat and flour which had been purchased some months before for the schooner Newsboy, which went from Newcastle with a cargo of coal, chartered to return with a cargo of wheat. On her arrival in Chili she found the coast blockaded, and, having sold the charterer's coal to the Spanish Admiral, she accepted employment on the coast to carry supplies for the Spanish men-of-war. We have been favoured by a mercantile firm of this city with extracts from Messrs. Alsop and Co.'s letters to the charterers, which we give below:—

"Valparaiso, 17th November. After much correspondence with the Spanish Admiral, carried on through the American consul, as the authorities do not permit any communication from the shore with the enemy, we finally compromised our claim on the whole proceeds of the coals sold by the captain of the Newsboy for 2388 dollars for the 340 tons. The result is tolerably favourable, and we are only sorry that we could not force the captain to hand us over the whole amount; but as the British consul had no jurisdiction over the vessel here, and as Pareja seemed disposed to favour the captain, who had entered his employ, we had no alternative but to accept a compromise, and in this followed the advice given us by H. B. M.'s consul. We endeavoured to obtain permission from Pareja for the Newsboy to proceed to Tome to load, but he would not grant it. We are now on the look-out for another vessel for this cargo by going to one of the adjacent outports, but up to the present have not been able to obtain one.

"Flour and wheat are very scarce in Concepçion; all the flour disposable was bought up by a speculator as soon as the Mary and Edith arrived, and 6 dollars was being asked. If we succeed in chartering a vessel for you we shall be obliged to pay at least 12½ cents per fanega for expenses of land transportation from Tomé to the place of shipment.

"November 18th.—We have just succeeded in chartering the English barque Marina to take the cargo purchased for the Newsboy, about 370 tons, which has been lying at Tomé for sometime. The Marina will have to load to the southward of Concepçion Bay, on the coast, and the wheat must be carted down and sent off to her in lighters.

"December 12th.—There has been little alteration in prices of wheat and flour. The stocks of wheat suitable for shipping are now much reduced, and no more will come in until the next harvest."

The following review of the market is from a journal dated Valparaiso, 2nd December:—

On the departure of the last mail we did not issue our usual report, as the commercial transactions during the previous fortnight had been extremely reduced and of very little interest, and at the same time there had been no political event of any great importance, or which had effected any material change in the position of affairs. Several of our subscribers having, however, expressed their disappointment at the non-appearance of the report as usual, we are constrained to continue it as before, although it really is no easy matter to write a report upon the market, in its present unsettled state, and when there are so few transactions to record, and these quite of an irregular and transitory character. We can nevertheless give some general idea of the commercial movement, and at the same time notice any political event tending in any way to alter the present position of affairs, and thus, we trust, render our report of some little interest to our subscribers if not to the full extent that we could desire.

We have little change to report in the general condition of the market, the scarcity of money is very great, and the want of confidence is still greater, so that all operations except on the most limited scale are suspended; few of the houses will sell, except for cash, not merely from the want of confidence in the buyers, but also from the uncertainty as to the *form* in which payments may be made six months hence. The National Bank has recently applied to Government, to be allowed to increase their issue of notes, and for an extension of the term for redeeming them, until the expiration of six months after the termination of the war, as it is found that the facilities hitherto granted are not sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case. The question is now under consideration of Congress during their special sessions, and some days will in all probability elapse before it is decided.

Wheat.—There have been no transactions here; in the first half of the month a small parcel was sold in San Antonio, for export to the Cape of Good Hope, at 2.06¼ dollars per 155 lb. in bulk in bodega; there are some small lots, of rather inferior quality, offering in Papudo, but the price asked is higher than buyers are willing to pay; in the South (Talcahuano) the stock has nearly all been disposed of owing to holders shipping it off as fast as possible to the Australian and other markets before the port was blockaded.

Messrs. Burt and Co. sold by auction to-day 100 head fat cattle, bred by Mr. Charles Evans, of Bungle Gully, from £4 5s. to £7 8s.—average, £5 14s. 1d.: also, for Messrs. Doory and Alcorn, 250 sheep, from 15s. 9d. to 16s.

The cargo of sugar ex St. Leu, from Bourbon, will be sold by auction to-morrow (Tuesday), by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. THRELKELD AND CO.—On the Market Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Potatoes; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Cargo of Sugar ex St. Leu; Damaged Tea, ex Hyacinth; Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fish, Fruits, Hops, &c.; at the Stores, Grafton Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Flour and Wheat.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Eridge Station, on the Star River, Queensland, together with 200 Head of Cattle.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce.

MR. S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. DEAN.—At the Timber Yard, Albion Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Timber, Building Materials, and Sundries.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Digging and Manure Forks, Broad Axes, Cleavers, Horse Nails, &c.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, &c.; at his Mart, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.

MR. MACKENZIE.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Wood, &c.

BOILER PLATES and RIVETS
Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, Bessemer steel
V. I. R. belting, 2 to 8 inch wide; patent safety fuse
Corrugated galvanized iron, 24, 26, and 28 gauge
Muntz's yellow metal, bolts, and nails
Sheathing felt, Europe rope, shop twine
White lead, white zinc paint, black and red paints
Palm oil, bluestone, borax, ash oars
Jar salt, preserved salmon, laundry blue
Wotherspoon's confectionery, and Victoria lozenges
Taylor, Brothers' cocoa and chocolate, &c.
U. V. Co.'s case brandy, Scotch whisky
Black Hambro' IXL twist tobacco, in quarter-tierces
Wrapping and printing papers and stationery
5 and 8 horse power portable steam-engines
5 horse-power portable hoisting engine and winch.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BEST COMET Kerosene OIL, 4s. 3d. gallon, retail
Nixey's economical black lead, all sizes
Imperial iron measures, bushels, half-bushels, &c.
F. W. ROBINSON and CO., 770, George-street.

KEROSENE OIL, Linseed, raw and boiled oil, Asphalte, Corrugated Iron, Sheet Lead. W. WRIGHT.

SALT, Liverpool coarse and fine Salt, in light and heavy bags. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

CARRIAGE Candles, Sperms, 3-Bushel Bags, Bottled Fruits. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-street.

CHIMNEY-PIECES in Keen's or Portland Cement; chimney-pots, 5s 6d each at GEORGE WACEY'S, Modeller, 163, Castlereagh-street, near the Prince of Wales Theatre.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

80,000 GOOD BRICKS, low price. Apply to the Brickmaker, or T. T. SMITH, Glebe.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON. Tinned and Untinned. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862.

This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron trade, it having been established at Messrs. J. and E. Walker's, Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, in 1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the late firm of Morewood and Rogers.

It is now to be obtained through all merchants, and only of
WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street, London.

Observe the Brand as follows:—
"Walkers, G'anchor'O, Gospel Oak, Tinned." — "Crown, double R Gospel Oak Untinned."

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, by the case or bale, from 4d per roll.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangers' canvas, 4½d per yard; boiled, raw, and colza oil, turps, &c., always on hand.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, gold leaf, brushware, and every description of colours, cheaper than any other house in the trade, at WALTER RENNY'S, 170, Pitt-street.

DRUG BUSINESS for SALE, situated in the very centre of the city, with a good connexion; it will be sold very cheap. Address Chemicus, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a bargain, Nos. 128 and 130, Dowling-st; title perfect; terms easy. Apply 74, Forbes-street.

RICHMOND.—For SALE, a FARM containing about 164 acres, with a cottage and outbuildings thereon, called LITTLE CLARENDON, adjoining the Common, and situate about one mile from Richmond. Apply to RICHARD COLEY, Solicitor, Windsor.

NEW ZEALAND.—PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.—FOR POSITIVE SALE, THE BENOPAI SHEEP RUN, comprising 20,000 acres of well-grassed land, abundantly watered, naturally bounded on two sides by the Waiopai river, and the remainder, partly by a natural boundary, but mainly by a fence of Moreton's patent wire with iron straining posts, &c., &c.

Distant by a good road of 25 miles from the shipping port of Blenheim, and seventy miles from the city of Nelson.

A post office is established on the station.
18,234 acres of the above are freehold
150 acres of which are timbered, and
3000 acres fenced with Moreton's patent wire, and subdivided into paddocks; about 50 acres being sown with English grasses.

A substantial timber-built dwelling-house, of 12 rooms, with kitchens, out-offices, garden, &c.
Ditto ditto ditto, 6 rooms.
Wool shed, including covering for 1500 sheep, wool presses, &c.
Dipping apparatus, boilers, and all conveniences for washing 10,000 sheep per day.
Cottages on various parts of the station.
Cottage and 30-acre paddock, sown with English grass, near the town of Blenheim. With these will be sold,
About 15,000 sheep, of mixed ages and sexes.
Working bullocks, horses, &c., and everything necessary for the perfect working of the station.
For full particulars apply to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street, Sydney.

STORE SHEEP.—
6,000 maiden ewes, Darling Downs
4,000 2 and 4-tooth ditto, ditto
6,000 full mouthed, ditto
10,000 store wethers, ditto
10,000 ditto, ditto
3,000 ditto, ditto
9,000 ditto, Peel River
5,000 ditto, Wallgett.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

STORE CATTLE.—1000 bullocks, 3, 4, and 5, very superior, now on the road near Dubbo, and deliverable anywhere to suit purchaser
500 Speyed Cows, and 500 Bullocks, near Glen Innes
1500 very good mixed, or 1000 Bullocks, near Glen Innes
1500 mixed, in fine condition, near Table Land
3000 mixed, near Armidale, fine large framed cattle
1000 mixed, in good condition, near Glen Innes
500 bullocks, or 1000 mixed, near Armidale
Several very choice lots on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers.
P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, to close a partnership, a very superior CATTLE STATION, 60 miles from Rockhampton, with only 1600 quiet well-bred cattle, whilst it is capable of carrying 10,000 in all seasons. It is very fattening and well worth the attention of capitalists. P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Broker, 60, Margaret-street.

ONE of Thrupp's best DOGCARTS, price £30. BURT and CO.

HORSES.—HERBERT GIBSON has for SALE, Pair BUGGY or AMERICAN WAGGON Horses, £45; powerful GREY MARE, ton trial anywhere, £16.
Neat GREY SADDLE MARE, £10; good BAY HORSE for spring-cart, £10.
BAY COB, a good weight carrier, £14. HANDSOME PONY, rides and drives, only £6.
REPOSITORY, 282, Pitt street, opposite School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand Buggy and Harness, £30. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts.

SADDLES and Harness of every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggies cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

STANCH JOURNEY COB, 6 years old, good in double or single harness; averaged 50 miles a day on a recent journey of upwards of 300 miles; trial given. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road.

FOR SALE, a first-rate HORSE, suitable for anything, any trial, for £5. 308, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a baker's CART and HARNESS, this day, at Mr. WOOLLER'S Sale Yard.

FIRST-CLASS BUGGY, by Cook, to carry two or four persons, on SALE, at the Bank Auction Rooms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Useful Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. J. and W. Macarthur, of Camden Park, to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of useful working horses, all of which have been used at general farm work, and are thoroughly stanch in harness.

Fat Sheep.

Regular Weekly Sale.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Messrs. Christian to sell by auction, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at the Bazaar, at 12 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers.

DRAUGHT HORSES
PADDOCK-FED CATTLE.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. John Mitchell, of Dunmore, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
6 large powerful draught horses, good steady workers, accustomed to both shaft and lead.
Also,
5 prime paddock-fed bullocks.

Superior Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Edward Weston, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of superior well-broken young horses, from the meadows, Illawarra; they consist of good hacks, dogcart, and buggy horses, two side-saddle ponies, &c., all in excellent condition.

500 Prime Fat Sheep.

From the famous Flocks of James White, Esq., Edinglassie.

BURT and CO. are instructed by James White, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock,
500 very prime wethers, from the famous flocks at Edinglassie.
These sheep are acknowledged to be the finest lot yet offered to the trade in Sydney, and are estimated as likely to average over 65 lbs.

WELL-BRED HORSES.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice horses, the property of a gentleman having no further use for them,
DANDY—bay horse, black points; goes well in harness, and is perfectly quiet
JACK—a beautiful and celebrated hack, bay, with black points; carries a lady
BRITANNIA—bay filly, black points, 4 years old, very handsome; a beautiful town hack for a light weight.
Also,
Shetland pony.

Broken, Unbroken, and Handled Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. B. M'Lurley to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
30 head useful horses, comprising draught stock and well-matched pairs, the greater part of them broken in.

Batch of Well-bred Horses, from Lake George.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the Hon. T. A. Murray to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of well-bred horses, comprising stylish ladies' and gentlemen's hackneys, and harness horses, adapted for buggy or dog-cart harness.

First-class Gentleman's Hackney.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
A well-bred Arab gelding, very handsome, thoroughly quiet, free from vice, with excellent paces, and a most perfect hackney.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A batch of horses, from Lake George
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
A pure-bred buffalo bull
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Broken and Unbroken Horses, from Goulburn.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. D. M'Innes to sell by auction, at Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock,
36 head of horses, principally broken to saddle and harness, young, and in good condition.

Goulburn Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Gorman to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
44 head of horses, suitable for hackneys and harness horses, and in good condition.

First-class Hackneys.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from H. R. Lowe, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Three superior hackneys, 5 years old, thoroughly broken, and well adapted for town or journey purposes, and can be well recommended.

45 Head of Cows
34 Ditto of Horses.

MR. BERESFORD is instructed to sell the above by auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, on Messrs. Barron and Williams's Farm, on the Smithfield Road, three miles from the Fairfield Station,
Sale to commence at 11.30 a.m.

WINDSOR.

Draught and Saddle Horses.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. John Williams to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock, at Mr. George S. Hall's Yards, Windsor,
20 colts and fillies.
Several of the above are broken to saddle and harness, the remainder consisting of light harness horses and useful hacks.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station,
Hay, straw, wood, &c., at 10 a.m.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize, potatoes, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, &c. At his Auction Depot, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

Boots, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.,

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Boots and shoes
New and second-hand clothing
Watches, jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash

Boots and Shoes.

Manufactured expressly for this Market by Joshua Joseph and Sons.

THIS DAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
35 trunks Joshua Joseph and Sons' boots
Ladies' kid E. S. M. H.
Ditto cashmere ditto ditto
Ditto all cashmere ditto ditto
Ditto Italian kid ditto
Girls' kid cashmers, 6-9, 10-13.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Important Sale of 200 Packages
Choice new goods.
Now landing.
From
Turner, Hyde, and Co.
J. Joseph and Sons
Jackson and Sons
A. and W. Flautan
Hosman and Co.
Bostock and Co.

TUESDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th,
200 packages boots and shoes, now landing from the above favourite makers.
Terms, liberal

Woollens
Black Broads
Black Does
Fancy Ditto
Birdseye and Cheviot Tweeds
Bedford Cords
Shepherd's Plaids
Black and Brown Mantle Cloths.

To Warehousemen, Tailors, and others.

FRIDAY, 16th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 16th,
7 cases woollens, as above.
Terms at sale.

Grey Calicos, Rough Browns, Millers' Moles, Winceys, Gala Plaids, Clothing, &c.

Now landing ex Jason, City of Aberdeen, John Duthie.

THURSDAY, 15,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
— Packages of the above goods, now so greatly in demand, now landing.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
of
FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Elegant Rosewood Drawing-room Suite, covered in crimson and gold
Curtains and Ottomans to match
Large handsome Oval Pier Glass, 70 x 50
Brussels Carpet
Ornaments, Lustres, Vases, &c.
Telescope Dining-table with spare leaves
Elegant Chiffoniere with marble top and plate glass doors
Rosewood Loo Table and Pair Card Tables
Morocco Leather Dining-room Suite, consisting of 6 chairs, 1 easy chair, 1 lounge
Brass Four-post Bedstead, with Hair Mattresses and Bedding
Iron Tubular State Bedstead, and Bedding
10 Iron Single Bedsteads, and Bedding
Marble Washstands and Furniture
Toilet Glasses and Tables
Glass, China, Electro-plate
Chests Drawers, Wardrobes, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture.
Terms, cash.
NOW ON VIEW.

At No. 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

On FRIDAY, March 16th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Richly Cut Glassware
Elkington, Mason, and Co.'s best Electro-Plate
China Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Service
Elegant Walnut Wood Drawing Room Suite, covered in satin damask
Octagonal Walnut Loo Table
Pair Card Tables, to match
Powerful Brilliant Toned Oblique Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, 7 octaves, in very beautiful walnut case
Marble Statuary, Ornaments, Vases, Choice Engravings
Brussels Carpets, Hearth Rugs
Valuable Books and Bookcases
Iron and Brass Bedsteads, and Bedding
Chests Drawers, Dressing Glasses
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing Tables
Toilet Furniture
Handsome Brass State Bedsteads, and Curtains
Holloware, Tinware, Crockery, and
The Usual Household Requisites
The Property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, March 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
On view on Thursday.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

At the Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, on an early day.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of 74 CASES MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH MANUFACTURED FURNITURE,
Consisting of
SUPERB DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, covered in Satin Damask
Oval, Loo, Card, and Occasional Tables
Walnut Canterburies and Whatnots
Elegant Walnut Chiffonieres, with Plate-glass Doors and Backs, and Marble Tops
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Substantial Spanish Mahogany Dining-room Suites, covered with real Morocco Leather
Telescope Tables, with Patent Screws
Dumb Waiters, &c.
FRAMEWORK.
Drawing and Dining Room Furniture, in the white
Towel Horses, Commodes, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Marble-top Washstands and Dressing-tables
Toilet Glasses
Wardrobes, Chests Drawers, &c.

JUST LANDED ex STRATHNAVER, from LONDON.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
A superb shipment of first-class English furniture.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Damaged Paper Bags
Ditto Sardines
Ditto Galvanized Corrugated Iron
Pott's Vinegar, in bulk
White Lead
Whiting
Mixed Paints, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

On THURSDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ramsey, —— master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

§ 7286—1 Case containing
8 Moulded Tray Dressing Glasses, 16 x 12
3 ditto ditto, 14 x 10
9 Box ditto, 16 x 12 and 14 x 10
12 Dressers, 12 x 9
9800—1 Case containing
624 dozen assorted Tin Whistles
9557, 9563, 9564—3 Cases wax vestas, 250's and 500's
9567—1 Case ditto 1000's
9572—1 ditto ditto 150's.

To Grocers, Tobacconists, Furniture Dealers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, March 15th, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ramsey, ——, master, from London,
All more or less damaged by sea water.

15 Cases First-class
Framed Engravings,
All new and choice subjects.

To Stationers, Furniture Buyers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—
Ex Ramsey,
15 cases framed engravings,
New and choice subjects.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.
BOOTS and SHOES. BOOTS and SHOES.

120 Packages now landing,
Ex City of Sydney, and Granite City.

From these well-known Makers,
ISENBERG and CO.
HENRY WORMS and CO.
JOSHUA JOSEPH and CO.

Important to the Boot and Shoe Trade and other Buyers.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 14th instant.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
120 packages of new and seasonable boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 13th March, 1866.

ASSORTED TINWARE
ASSORTED TINWARE
ASSORTED TINWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
2 packages assorted tinware, viz.:
Camp kettles, oval dishes, tea and coffee pots
Pint and quart pots, flewed basins, oil bottles, &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 13th March, 1866.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
DIGGING and MANURE FORKS
BROAD AXES, C. S. CLEAVERS
BEST FINE CHARCOAL HORSE NAILS.

To Ironfounders
To Ironmongers
To Shippers and others.
Just landed ex Agamemnon.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 13th March, 1866, at 11,
The undermentioned goods, viz.:—
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.
5 tons galvanized corrugated iron, 3 inch corrugations, 6, 7, and 8 feet, 26 gauge
5 tons galvanized corrugated iron, 3 inch ations, 6, 7, and 8 feet, 24 gauge.

HORSE NAILS.
20 kegs best best fine charcoal horse nails.

DIGGING AND MANURE FORKS.
20 bundles 4-prong C. S. digging forks
10 ditto 4-prong ditto manure ditto
5 ditto 3-prong ditto digging ditto
5 ditto 3-prong ditto manure ditto
5 ditto 5-prong ditto digging ditto.

AXE HEADS AND CLEAVERS.
20 dozen best steel polished broad axes 1st quality
10 ditto best C. S. American wedge axes
5 ditto ditto cleavers.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

Highly Important Sale of
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS.

To Earthenware Buyers
To Glassware Dealers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, 1866, at 11,
30 packages of glassware, viz.—
6 flute tumblers
Tumblers
Ale glasses
Butters and covers
Soda water and lemonade tumblers
Champagnes
N. Y. salts
Celeries, diamond and pillar
Bar decanters, with stoppers
Decanters
Barrel jars and covers
Decanter cork and glass stoppers
Goblets
Bowls
Noggies
Covered dishes
Sugars
Plates, &c., &c. Also,
Lamp mats
A and B burners, with collars
Kerosene stand lamps, with holders and burners
Mammoth slip chimneys, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 15th March, 1866.

REDSTONE'S PATENT SAWING MACHINE.
_ Either Horse or Steam-power.
Suitable for parties in the bush for Cross-cutting Timber.

☞ The only one in the colony, and imported to special order.

JOHN G. COHEN begs to announce to timber merchants and others that he has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, on THURSDAY, 15th March,
One of Redstone's patent sawing machines, for either horse or steam-power.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 16th March, 1866.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

To Silversmiths
To Furnishing Ironmongers
To General Dealers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1866, at 11,
5 packages of ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, viz.—
Cruets, 3, 4, 5, and 6 hole presentation mugs
Measures, candlesticks, spoons, forks, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 16th March, 1866.

EARTHENWARE
CHINA
GLASSWARE.

To Earthenware Dealers
To Buyers of Glassware
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 16th March, 1866, at 11,
57 packages of
ASSORTED EARTHENWARE
Ditto CHINA
Ditto GLASSWARE.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 20th March, 1866.

Very Important, Extensive, and Positively Unreserved Auction Sale of
FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE
SUPERIOR COLONIAL-MADE FURNITURE.

By order of Mr. John Hill.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers
To Furniture Salesmen
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Hill (who is relinquishing business) to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 20th March, 1866, at 11,
VALUABLE FURNITURE, viz.:
ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE.
Drawing-room suites, in walnut and rosewood, all hair-stuffed, covered in rich materials
Walnut and rosewood loo and card tables
Occasional, sofa, and fancy tables
Buhl and marqueterie inlaid cabinets, &c.
Mahogany cabriole couches, all hair-stuffed, covered in real morocco
Towel horse, toilet glasses, bedroom chairs, &c.
COLONIAL-MADE FURNITURE.
Telescope dining tables
Ditto library and loo ditto
Bookcases, with plate-glass doors
Sideboard and chiffonieres, handsome carved backs
Chest of drawers, washstands, toilet tables
Superior made four-post state bedsteads
Hat and umbrella stands, cane-seated chairs, &c.

☞ The above is only an outline of the furniture to be disposed of. The English goods were imported to order, and are of the best quality. The colonial goods were manufactured by the above well-known maker, whose name is a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the articles—the whole for unreserved sale, in consequence of Mr. John Hill discontinuing business and leaving the colony for Europe at an early date.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, on the Premises, Oxford-street, Kingston, at 11 a.m.

MR. J. O. BRADLY will sell by auction,
The superior household furniture and effects of a gentleman leaving.
The House, containing eight rooms, to LET. Apply Mr. Furlonger, Newtown.

Sale of Drapery, Slops, Woollens, &c.
To close consignment, previous to departure of the Mail.

WEDNESDAY, March 14th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, woollens, slops, millinery, &c., &c.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Highly Important Clearance Sale of
TIMBER
BUILDING MATERIALS, and SUNDRIES.
At the Albion Wharf.
By order of Messrs. Broomfield and Whitaker.
_ In consequence of their intention to relinquish the timber business.

DAY OF SALE—TUESDAY, 13th March.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, Shipchandlers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Broomfield and Whitaker to sell by auction, at the Timber Yard, Albion Wharf, THIS DAY, 13th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Stock of timber, spars, doors, sashes, slates, &c., &c., in consequence of their relinquishing the timber business.
The cargo of cedar ex Octoroon,
Cedar boards
Oregon spars, square and round, long lengths
Ditto timber, various sizes
Ditto pickets
Doors and sashes, all sizes
Spokes and treenails
Slates—20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12
Cement
Invoice of blocks and chains
Quantity of second-hand blocks
Large quantity of shipchandlery
Coir warps
Ships' ensigns, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

LEASE, LICENSE, GOODWILL, BAR-FITTINGS, FURNITURE, and STOCK of the SHIP INN, CLARENCE-STREET.

Day of Sale—THURSDAY, 15th March.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on the premises, the Ship Inn, Clarence-street, near Market-street, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock,
The LEASE of the above well-known INN, having three, with the option of five, years to run, at a nominal rental
Licenses (bar and bagatelle)
Bar fittings, billiard-bagatelle table complete
Household furniture, stock-in-trade, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.
☞ The above, if not previously disposed of by private contract, will be offered in one lot. Inventory can be inspected at the office of the auctioneer, No. 400, George-st.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

ORDER OF SALE.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 13th March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO.'S Sales for THIS DAY are as follows:—
On Market Wharf,
at half-past 10,
340 bags Brown's River potatoes,
Ex Malcolm, from Hobart Town.

In the Rooms, 362, George-street,
at 11,
The cargo of SUGAR ex St. Leu
The damaged portion of the cargo of tea ex Hyacinth
General groceries
Oilmen's stores
Fish, dried fruits
Hops, &c.

At the Stores on Grafton Wharf,
at 3,
On account of whom it may concern.
Large quantities of flour—
Adelaide
Chilian
Californian, and
Chilian wheat.

Punctual attendance at the advertised hours will be esteemed a favour.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., Auctioneers.
City Mart, 13th March.

Tea.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Hyacinth, from Foo Chow.

More or less damaged by sea water.

TUESDAY, 13th March.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Hyacinth,
Congou Tea,
5 in diamond, PH over,

No. 1— 8 chests	No. 8— 6 half-chests
2— 5 ditto	9—12 ditto
3— 8 ditto	10—11 ditto
4— 8 ditto	11— 3 ditto
5— 6 ditto	12—10 ditto
6—13 ditto	13— 8 ditto
7—11 half-chests	14—13 ditto.

6 in diamond, PH over,

No. 15— 6 chests	No. 22—14 half-chests
16— 2 ditto	23— 3 ditto
17— 2 ditto	24— 5 ditto
18— 5 ditto	25— 1 ditto
19— 4 ditto	26— 7 ditto
20— 5 ditto	27— 3 ditto
21—12 ditto	28— 4 ditto.

7 in diamond, PH over,

No. 29—16 chests	No. 36— 4 half-chests
30— 3 half-chest	37— 8 ditto
31— 5 ditto	38— 2 ditto
32— 1 ditto	39— 3 ditto
33— 6 ditto	40— 2 ditto
34—13 chests	41— 3 chests
35—24 ditto	42— 3 ditto.

8 in diamond, PH over,

No. 43— 5 chests	No. 47— 4 chests
44— 3 ditto	48—11 half-chests
45— 5 ditto	49—12 ditto.
46— 3 ditto	

Terms, cash.

SUGAR (in small bags).

The entire Cargo of fine Counter Sugars, now landing ex St. Leu, from Bourbon, and for Positive Sale by Auction, on
TUESDAY, 13th March.

Attractive Announcement to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, Merchants, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

The Cargo of the St. Leu comprises
Fine Grainy White Counter
Ditto Yellow Counter
Ditto Brown ditto
Ditto Bright Ration,
and is packed in both large and small bags, in order that buyers of both kinds of packages may have an equal opportunity of supplying their varied wants. Samples will be on view at the Auction Rooms on Monday and Day of Sale, and the Trade and all other Buyers are assured that the delivery of the lots purchased by them will be both immediate and complete, arrangements to that effect having been already made.

Ex St. Leu.
A— 338 small Bags, 11 tons Sugar
B— 419 ditto ditto, 14 ditto
C— 160 ditto ditto, 5 ditto
D—1500 ditto ditto, 37 ditto
E— 390 large bags, 29 ditto
G— 48 ditto ditto, 3 ditto
H—1226 small ditto, 50 ditto
J— 767 ditto ditto, 22 ditto
L—1595 ditto ditto, 50 ditto
M—1600 ditto ditto, 50 ditto
N— 400 ditto ditto, 12 ditto
O— 550 ditto ditto, 17 ditto
P— 445 ditto ditto, 15 ditto
S— 52 ditto ditto, 1 ditto.
The attention of the Trade is particularly invited to the sale of this cargo, which comprises an unusually good assortment of the FINEST COUNTER SUGARS.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11,
The cargo of sugar (in small bags), just arrived per St. Leu, from Bourbon.
Terms at sale.

Country Bacon.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
10 cwt. country bacon and hams.
Terms at sale.

Muscatel Raisins.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Lezard,
40 bales, each 4 boxes, muscatel raisins (layers).
For SALE without reserve, to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

V. D. L. Potatoes,
Portion of the cargo ex Malcolm.

A fine shipment, now landing at the Market Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, March 13th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
340 bags prime fresh V. D. L. potatoes
Now landing in excellent condition,
In lots to suit purchasers.

Hops.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11
O in diamond, Nos. 1 to 10,
10 pockets mid Kent hops, 1864.
O in diamond, 15 to 24,
10 pockets ditto ditto ditto,
Terms at sale.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DAMAGED FLOUR AND WHEAT.
at the Grafton Wharf,
THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, 12th March
at 3 o'clock prompt.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HART'S BEST ADELAIDE FLOUR
BOTH'S ditto ditto ditto
CALIFORNIAN ditto, in quarter and half sacks
CHILIAN SUPERFINE ditto
PRIME CHILIAN WHEAT.

Most important to Millers, Bakers, Flour Factors, Country Buyers, Provision Dealers, and the Trade generally.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
☞ The whole is now on view in Mr Hill's Stores, Grafton Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from H. H. Beauchamp, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Cassina, from Adelaide,
H,
40 sacks Hart's superfine flour, damaged.
Both,
4 ditto Both's ditto ditto, ditto
14 ditto ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
Ex Frowning Beauty, from Adelaide,
Rayner,
3 sacks Adelaide flour, slightly damaged.
Ex Alexandra, from Adelaide,
L,
37 sacks Adelaide flour, slightly damaged.
Ex Othello, from San Francisco,
Golden Gate,
6 quarter-sacks Californian flour, slightly damaged.
Ex Coya, from San Francisco,
National Mills,
5 half-sacks California flour, slightly damaged.
Golden Gate,
20 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto, ullaged
2 ditto ditto ditto, patched.
National Mills,
31 quarter-sacks ditto ditto, slightly stained
2 ditto ditto ditto, ullaged.
Ex Mary and Edith, from Tome,
Rafael,
152 half-sacks Chili flour, slightly stained
10 ditto ditto ditto, damaged.
Del Carmen,
48 half-sacks ditto ditto, slightly stained
4 ditto ditto ditto, damaged.
Delani,
123 ditto ditto ditto, slightly stained
10 ditto ditto ditto, damaged.
Rodgers' red brand,
502 ditto ditto ditto, slightly stained
16 ditto ditto ditto, damaged.
Rodgers' black brand,
19 ditto ditto, slightly stained
6 ditto ditto, broken.
Various marks,
22 ditto ditto, patched
12 ditto ditto, ullaged
1 ditto ditto, damaged and ullaged.
WHEAT.
40 bags prime Chilian wheat, slightly damaged.
_ Intending purchasers may inspect same prior to day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Choice Wines, Spirits, &c.
Entire Cargo of the Talbot, Bloomfield, just arrived from Oporto.
Hunt's Port Wine, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
Also
A portion of the cargo ex John Cobbold, from Cadiz.
Cosens's fine Sherries, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves.
And several lots of Wines and Spirits, ex late arrivals, to close Consignments.

For Sale by Auction, at Lamb's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

Important notice to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Buyers for Shipment, and the Trade generally.
N.B.—Samples may be tasted at the Stores on Lamb's Wharf, morning of Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Stores on Lamb's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
The entire cargo of the Talbot, from Oporto, comprising
25 hogsheads Hunt's single diamond port wine
200 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
25 hogsheads ditto double diamond ditto
118 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
100 cases, each 1 dozen, fine old port
70 ditto ditto ditto.
The balance of the cargo, ex John Cobbold, from Cadiz, comprising
13 octaves sherry, O.O. over VP
58 quarter-casks ditto, ADDA
20 octaves ditto ditto
19 ditto ditto, double diamond
34 ditto ditto, OOO over VP
11 quarter-casks ditto, 3 grapes in double triangle
3 octaves ditto ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks ditto treble diamond over VP
8 octaves ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Lezard, from Cadiz,
70 quarter-casks Cosens's sherry, OO A.
Ex Wallasea, from London,
17 quarter-casks pale sherry, 2 grape over PP.
Ex Nil Desperandum,
50 quarter casks port 1 grape in diamond over HR
30 hogsheads Selby's maeden, P
45 quarter-casks ditto ditto
15 ditto port, single grape in diamond over S.
Terms at sale.

IXL Twist Tobacco.

A Prime Sample.
Just landed, and stored at the Australian Bond.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 14th March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at half-past 10 o'clock.
34 quarter-tierces black Hambro' IXL twist tobacco.
The above is an excellent parcel of twist, and several packages will be opened at the bond for inspection.
Terms at sale.

"Carrier Dove" Twist Tobacco.

On account of whom it may concern.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at half-past 10 sharp,
3 half-tierces "Carrier Dove" twist tobacco, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Bass's No. 3 Ale.
Just landed.

For Positive Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock,
First lines to be offered,
10 hogsheads Bass's No. 3 ale
14 ditto ditto ditto
11 ditto ditto ditto
13 ditto ditto ditto
4 ditto ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto ditto, ullage.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Schooner FAME.
Favourably known on the Coast,
and now
For Positive Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner FAME, of about 100 tons burthen, well found in sails, gear, &c., recently having had a thorough overhaul, and ready for sea at a moment's notice.
Now lying off the foot of Erskine-street.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.
Terms, liberal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

London Porter, in bulk.

A Fresh Parcel, just landing.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock,
25 hogsheads Whitbread's London porter,
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Swiss Cigars.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
2 cases Ormond's Swiss cigars, each 10 M.
2 ditto Schaffir and Co.'s, ditto
5 ditto Weber's cigars, each 15 M.
Also, 1 case Veveyesns, Vivingtin, Bassago, Veveylong, Gosadas, assorted Nos., containing 18 M.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Timber.

Cargo of the Malcolm,
From Hobart Town.
Now landing, and consisting of
Oil Butt Staves
5 and 6 feet Box Palings
Shingles
Battens, and
2 and 3 inch Hardwood.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The following shipment of first-class Tasmanian timber, comprising
3 x 2, 9 to 14 feet
4 x 2, 10 to 17 feet
5 x 2, 10 to 14 feet
6 x 2, 12 to 15 feet
6 x 3, 10 to 12 feet
4 x 3, 14 feet
Pull battens, 10 to 16 feet.
Also,
185 lightwood staves, 6 x 3, for oil casks.
With
36,830 broad box palings, 7 to 8 inch, 6 feet
9175 ditto ditto, ditto, 5 feet; and
148,000 shingles.
The above is a prime assortment of timber, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

At the Stores, George-street, opposite Mariners' Church, next to Kendall's Mills.

200 Bales Oaten Hay
1 Draught Horse, guaranteed staunch, subject to trial
1 Dray and Harness
1 Winnowing Machine
Quantity Second-hand 3-bushel Bags
Winch (double purchase) and Chain
Gin Wheel, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

To Hay and Corn Dealers, Livery Stable Keepers, and others. For Sale, without the slightest reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the proprietors to sell by auction, without reserve, on the premises, 66, Lower George street, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Oaten hay
Horse, dray, and harness, and a
Great variety of sundries, to clear the stores.
Terms at sale.

Manila Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Avondhu, from Manila, Monro, master.
More or less damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 15th March.

At the Stores, on Farrelly's Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction at the Stores, on Farrelly's Wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING, at half-past 10,
Ex Avondhu, from Manila.
A.
1392 bags sugar, slightly damaged by sea water
47 ditto ditto, much ditto
10 ditto ditto, washed out.
P.
195 bags sugar, slightly damaged by sea water
12 ditto ditto, much ditto.
B.
175 bags sugar, slightly damaged by sea water
10 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Manila Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Avondhu, Monro, from Manila.
More or less damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, 15th March,
On Farelly's Wharf.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores, on Farelly's Wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING, at half-past 10,
The damaged portion of the cargo of Manila sugar ex Avondhu.
A.
1392 bags sugar, slightly damaged by sea water
47 bags ditto, much ditto
10 bags ditto, washed out.
P.
195 bags ditto, slightly ditto
12 bags ditto, much ditto.
B.
179 bags ditto, slightly ditto
10 bags ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

To the Trade of Sydney, Parramatta, Newcastle, Maitland, Brisbane, Goulburn, &c., &c.

Important Clearance Sale, at the Stores of Messrs. G. A. LLOYD and CO.

Under positive instructions to sell.

To close various consignments.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. Lloyd and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, on THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th March; sale at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
A large and varied assortment of spirits, beer, wines, and merchandise, comprising
Seltzer water
Bottled ale
Bottled porters
Geneva, in whole and half cases
Brandies—Martell's, Hennessy's, and Bouniot's
Ports and sherries, in wood and bottle
Whisky, old tom, in case
Champagne, moselle, and hock
Groceries, oilmen's stores
Hops, corks, phials
Cornsacks, woolpacks
Cordage—Manila and Europe
Confectionery, French plums
Cement, arsenic
Carriage and gig lamps
Masthead lamps
Oils
Toys, scales
Roofing and ships' felt
Holloware, Muntz's metal
Blacking, ink, pipes.
After which,
Soft goods
Furniture.
Catalogues in course of preparation.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Continuation Sale.

On an early day.

Balance of the Stock of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, Soaps
Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter
Paper, Stationery
Perfumery, Fancy Goods
Sundries
Teas, Sugars, Coffee
Rice, Spices, Candles
Tobacco, Cigars
Three-bushel Bags, Woolpacks
Office Furniture
Fittings, Iron Safes
Weighing-machine, &c.

In consequence of removal from the Premises at present occupied by him.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to sell by auction, on an early day,
The balance of his large stock of general merchandise, principally new importations, and of a quality and description well suited to this market.
Particulars in early issue.
Terms at sale.

The KELLERMONT.

To Shipowners, Merchants, Parties interested in the Coasting or Inter-colonial Trade, and others.

For Sale without reserve.

The fine Brigantine Kellermont, now lying off the Gas Wharf, and open to the most minute inspection. British-built
The Kellermont is a good, sound, substantially built vessel, of 300 tons burthen. She has lately undergone very extensive repairs, and is now in every respect as good as the day she was launched. She is copper fastened (not metalled), and her sheathing is in first rate order, and lately had new bulwarks, stanchions, and main rail, besides new suit of sails, standing and running rigging, &c.
The Kellermont, as before stated, carries a general cargo of 300 tons, on a draught of 12 feet, and has for the past 2 years been employed trading between Melbourne and Auckland. She stands and shifts without ballast, and is fit to carry a dry or perishable cargo to any port.

WEDNESDAY, 13th March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
The fine British-built brigantine Kellermont.
Terms at sale.

THE MARION,
A first-class clipper Barque.

WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

Second lot to be offered.
To Merchants, Shipowners, and others interested in the Intercolonial or Mercantile Marine.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, at 11,
The MARION.
This vessel has just discharged a cargo of wheat and flour, in splendid order. Parties in want of a suitable vessel for the conveyance of dry or perishable goods would do well to inspect the Marion, where she now lies at the Gas Company's Wharf.
The MARION is a British-built barque, of 413 tons register; length, 123 feet; depth, 28 feet; breadth, 18 feet. She carries a very large cargo, and has been for some years employed in the trade with San Francisco and the West Coast of America.
Parties in search of a first-class British-built vessel, are requested to inspect the Marion at her present moorings in Darling Harbour.
An inventory will be prepared and exhibited by the Auctioneers at time of sale.
Terms at sale.

Hunt's Fine Port.

Ex Greyhound, from Oporto.

To close accounts for the outgoing Mail.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, on WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 11 o'clock,
Treble diamond—
38 quarter-casks Hunt's 3 diamond port wine
23 ditto ditto ditto
6 ditto ditto ditto, duty paid.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

STORE SHEEP.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS MERINO SHEEP, IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Terms.—Half-cash; residue by approved bill at six months' from day of sale, with bank discount added.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by T. E. Lance, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of March next, if not previously sold by private contract,
ALL HIS SHEEP, IN NUMBER 10,500, MORE OR LESS, now running on certain lands, of which the lease is about to expire, on FLYER'S CREEK, in the neighbourhood of CARCOAR and ORANGE. THE SHEEP TO BE DELIVERABLE to the order of the purchaser anywhere WITHIN 250 MILES OF ORANGE.
Mr. BREWSTER begs particularly to call the attention of squatters to this opportunity of purchasing a large lot of REALLY FIRST-CLASS PURE BRED MERINOS, and to point out that they are a WHOLE lot, not drafted from a larger number. They are almost entirely of the stock of the late William Lawson, Esq., of the Hon. Thomas Icely, Esq., of N. P. Baily, Esq., and of R. Lowe, Esq.
THE SPECIFICATION is as follows:—

EWES.—2 years old	1430	
3 ditto ditto	1800	
5 ditto ditto	1880	
Aged	1240	
		6350
WETHERS.—2 years old	1700	
3 ditto ditto	500	
		2200
WEANERS.—About mixed sexes		2000
RAMS.—Well bred		111
TOTAL SHEEP, MORE OR LESS		11,661

Inspection is invited early in March.
N.B.—THERE HAS BEEN NO SCAB IN THIS DISTRICT FOR TWENTY YEARS.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF STORE SHEEP in the WESTERN DISTRICT.

MR. BREWSTER would call the attention of buyers of STORE SHEEP to Mr. Lance's lot of 10,500 (more or less) pure bred merinos, to be submitted for public competition, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

THE ESTATE OF ASH ISLAND, HUNTER'S RIVER, COMPRISING 2844 ACRES OF LAND.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE HONORABLE A. W. SCOTT, ESQ., AND HIS NUMEROUS TENANTRY.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 29th March instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the magnificent estate known as
ASH ISLAND,
in the River Hunter, extending from Hexham for several miles towards Newcastle, from which it is distant about four and a quarter miles. The estate comprises 2844 acres, a large portion being arable land of the richest kind, surveyed and subdivided into farms, varying from 10 to 60 acres; twenty-one of them, containing 467 acres, are let and produce above £609 per annum; forty-two remain open to selection and treaty. These small farms front the river on the north and south sides, and do not extend far inland. The centre of the island is forest land, richly grassed, affording excellent pasture in all seasons of the year, on which a herd of cattle might always be kept to supply Newcastle with fat bullocks when unobtainable in any other part of the district; a fact well known to the carcase butchers in that part of the country.
The HOMESTEAD is situated at the western extremity of the island, close to Hexham. Upon it is a very desirable cottage residence, with the necessary offices for a respectable family. The orchard adjoining the house comprises several acres, and is planted chiefly with orange trees; other fruit trees of every description are planted, and grow luxuriously.
About 30 acres form a LUCERNE PADDOCK, always in a high state of culture, and very productive. Steamers lie alongside a jetty at this place to receive the produce. A large building is here erected for the residence of the workmen employed on the homestead.
A well-grassed bush paddock of above 130 acres lies at the rear of the lucerne field.
A few acres of the homestead has been planted with the New Zealand flax plant, and flourishes amazingly. The yield is enormous, the strength and length of fibre very superior.
The soil, climate, and situation seem so favourable to the growth of this article, that its culture would prove an immense source of profit.
The FACILITIES of WATER and LAND CARRIAGE are as great as could possibly be wished for. The estate has a vast extent of frontage to the River Hunter, with any extent of deep water, to enable vessels to load direct from the spot. The GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY passes along the adjacent river bank, at the back of the estate, and secures the most perfect land carriage.
ITS PROXIMITY to NEWCASTLE (the second great shipping port of New South Wales), to East and West Maitland, Raymond Terrace, and Morpeth, ensures a ready market for all kinds of produce—further secured by the facilities for export to all the markets and seaports of New South Wales and the adjacent colonies.
COAL.—From various experiments at different places, made by careful boring, coal of excellent quality has been invariably found, showing that the seam underlying the whole island would probably prove a good working one, and, from the position, well adapted for inexpensive shipment, no engineering difficulty existing.
The estate is NOT LIABLE TO BE FLOODED—a very material feature to all who have had any experience of farming in this colony.
The title has been obtained from THE LANDS TITLE COURT.
The whole will be sold in one lot.
. Capitalists will thus have an opportunity of retaining such portions of the estate as they may desire, and sell the rest as at present subdivided into farms or otherwise, and at such times as they may choose.
Plans on view.
Terms, liberal.

THIS DAY, 13th MARCH.

VALUABLE SALE of a MOST EXTENSIVE UNSTOCKED COUNTRY, situate in Queensland, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
THIS DAY, 13th MARCH,
Of the
ERIDGE STATION,
situate on the Star River, and comprising Eridge East, Eridge West, and Tarcelar, with 200 head of cattle.
MORT and CO.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
To Close a Partnership.
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That Compact and Valuable Station,
ERIDGE,
situate on the STAR RIVER, and comprising Eridge East, Eridge West, and Tareela, together with 200 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 13th March,
That valuable pastoral property,
ERIDGE,
situate in the district of NORTH KENNEDY, QUEENSLAND, on the STAR RIVER, and comprising Eridge East, Eridge West, and Tareela; 8 BLOCKS of UNDENIABLE SHEEP COUNTRY consisting of good sound ridges, downs and open undulating country, thickly grassed with blue barley and a great variety of other grasses, as well as saltbush and herbs, splendidly watered by the STAR RIVER, taking in all the heads of that River and its tributaries, from 15 miles above its junction with the Burdekin, and bounded by the properties of Messrs. Allingham, Hervey and Somer, and Cunningham.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 50,000 SHEEP.
The improvements are substantial, and consist of two huts and detached store, together with large stock yard, capable of working 2000 head of cattle, the whole of the drafting yards being fitted with swing gates; milking and killing yards, calf pen, detached horse yard and three-rail paddock for horses.
With the Eridge Station will be sold 200, more or less, HEAD OF CATTLE, including three good bulls, the produce of imported stock, a quiet well bred herd.
With the above cattle there are about 400 head on agistment, which purchasers can elect to continue on under agreement, or they can be removed.
. Stores, working cattle, drays, implements, and 16 broken-in and 7 head of unbroken horses, to be taken at a valuation.
This really valuable property is only distant about 55 miles from the port of Cleveland Bay, to which there is a steamer now running from Sydney, and where a boiling-down establishment is about being opened, there being a good Government road from the station to the port. In addition to the above is the new recognised fact of
AN EXTENSIVE AND PAYABLE GOLD-FIELD in the immediate neighbourhood, and which has already attracted the attention of the BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES and the AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK, both of which Banks have now branches at Cleveland Bay. The access of a large population must doubtless provide
A GOOD MARKET FOR FAT STOCK.
The character of the station, its large grazing capabilities, and the smallness of the stock, combined with the fact of the sale being
POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED,
renders this an opportunity not to be lost sight of by any in quest of a good opening for PASTORAL INVESTMENT.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TWO-STORY EIGHT-ROOM DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 92, DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Title unquestionable. For particulars apply to W. Russell, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 14th,
That compact and well-built dwelling-house, No. 92, Dowling-street, containing six rooms; kitchen, and servant's room, verandah and balcony. Water laid on.
This is a very desirable property, is in good order, presently occupied by Mrs. Ford, and in the best part of this important thoroughfare. Particular attention is directed to the sale, which is bona fide, and offers an opportunity not often to be met with.

For Positive Sale, to close a Partnership.

KENNEDY DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That famous Pastoral Property,
THE STRATHMORE RUNS,
distant only about 70 miles from Port Denison, together with
17,133 FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SHEEP, and 500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

TERMS—one-third cash, the residue upon liberal credit.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 20th March, 1866.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on the above mentioned date,
That well-known first-class sheep and cattle property,
THE STRATHMORE RUNS,
situate in the Kennedy District, Queensland, and comprising the following blocks:—
Strathmore — Mount Wickham
East Downs — Spring Lands
West Downs — Woodlands,
containing in all about
314 SQUARE MILES OF MAGNIFICENT SHEEP COUNTRY,
as per Government survey,
the greater part of which is plains and undulating Downs, abounding with SALTBUSH, blue and barley grasses, and the varieties of herbs which characterise THE BEST FATTENING COUNTRY.
The remainder consists of fine open ironbark and box ridges. Having a LARGE FRONTAGE TO THE Bowen River and Pelican Creek, and the back country being intersected by numerous creeks interspersed with rocky water holes. These runs are among the
BEST WATERED IN THE COLONY.
The capabilities of the Strathmore Runs are very large, and by competent judges they have been set down as
EQUAL TO CARRY 60,000 SHEEP and 2000 CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS at the head station are of a very superior character, and include every requisite for profitably working the property. They consist of
A comfortable dwelling-house, of 6 rooms, shingled, with a ten-foot verandah on three sides, and provided with every convenience for a family, together with detached kitchen, store, and 2 other rooms, also a shingled building.
Woolshed, 70 feet x 40 feet, built of hardwood, floored and grated, and roofed with iron, with drafting yards, lane, and all other conveniences.
Overseer's cottage, 3 huts for the men, stables, loose box, harness room and hay-yard. Stores, consisting of receiving, selling, and tool stores, with cart shed. Detached meat store, with smoking-house adjoining. Stockyards, consisting of receiving, drafting, milking, killing, and horse yards. Garden of about an acre, in full cultivation, enclosed with paling fence and a large horse paddock.
There are eleven out-stations, with good huts and substantial yards, at one of which, about 12 miles from the head station, there is a good horse paddock.
There are also several other yards, for occasional use, in various parts of the runs, and about 600 hurdles.
THE WASH POOL is the finest in the colony, formed by a natural dam across the creek, capable of supplying any number of spouts in the driest season.
With the Strathmore Runs will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

Maiden ewes	2666
Ewes, 4 years old	4807
Ewes, aged	1506
Hoggets, mixed	1803
Weaners, mixed	3322
Wethers, 3 years old	2806
Rams	223
Total, more or less	17,133

Of the above sheep 3982 are to lamb in April.
. These sheep are chiefly from WESTBROOK EWES and their progeny, and only last year 5000 were culled from the various flocks, leaving nothing but FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SHEEP.

CATTLE.
500 HEAD OF QUIET WELL BRED CATTLE.
The herd consisted of about 1000, but 440 were culled from it last year.
4 teams of bullocks, with drays, &c., about 50 head of horse stock, the well-known entire horse, Dutchman, tools, implements, woolpress, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
These runs were the first selected in the district, and for excellence of pasture, abundance of water, proximity to shipping port, compactness, value of improvements, and for being in thorough working order, may be ranked among the
VERY BEST STATIONS IN NORTHERN QUEENSLAND,
indeed, the country has been described by a very competent judge as
CLOSELY ASSIMILATING TO DARLING DOWNS.
The ages and character of the sheep, and the very small QUANTITY of STOCK as COMPARED TO GRAZING CAPABILITIES cannot fail to command the attention of every practical man.
CLOSEST INSPECTION INVITED PRIOR TO SALE, for which there is ample time.

DISTRICT OF KENNEDY.
That choice Pastoral Property
THE CRYSTAL BROOK RUNS, on PROSERPINE CREEK, together with 750 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April,
That choice Pastoral Property
THE CRYSTAL BROOK RUNS,
situate on Proserpine Creek, in the Kennedy District, and comprising the following blocks of country—Crystal Brook, Tara Vale, and Waterson, embracing an area of
165 SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRY,
and distant about 35 miles from Port Denison by electric telegraph line, which runs along the road nearly the whole way, and about 20 MILES FROM PORT MOLE.
Crystal Brook is surrounded by the following properties:—Mr. Dangar's "Goolganga" Run, Mr. Yates's "Maralda" Run, and Mr. Emerson's "Proserpine" Run.
The runs are
MOST ABUNDANTLY WATERED,
and contain first-class cattle country, a large extent of it open plains.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 8000 CATTLE.
The improvements are 2 substantial huts, with galvanized iron roofs, and stock yard.
With the Crystal Brook Runs will be sold the following stock:—
750 HEAD, more or less, CATTLE, to be mustered.
* About 20 head horses, nearly all broken-in; stores, implements, &c., to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
The small number of stock as compared to the LARGE EXTENT OF GRAZING CAPABILITIES is alone sufficient to engage the attention of those on the look out for a pastoral property admitting of increase. Beyond this are the many advantages which these runs command, enumerated above, and also that the PORT MOLE, not 20 miles from the property, is a good shipping port, where coasting vessels can go alongside, having natural wharves well sheltered. Independent of this, there is a ready market for FAT STOCK, at PORT DENISON, about 35 MILES from the station.

ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.
COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AND LAND.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 14th March,
All that parcel of land situate in the
VILLAGE OF ASHFIELD,
with large frontage to the main road, being lot 10 of section 5 as per plan of the Ashfield Park Estate, on which is erected
A COMFORTABLE VERANDAH COTTAGE, built of brick and wood, with shingle roof, and containing 4 good apartments. Also, a large wooden outbuilding, about 40 x 16 feet, divided into stables with coach-house.
The land, comprising ONE AND A HALF ACRES, is enclosed on three sides, with ironbark paling fence, and is within two minutes' walk of the RAILWAY STATION; there is also an
ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER,
a great desideratum in that locality.
The property is now in the occupation of the proprietor, Mr. F. L. Cotten, who will be glad to allow inspection.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

BIGGA.
By order of the Mortgagee.
BEAUTIFUL FARM AND HOMESTEAD OF 550 ACRES,
Situate on Bigga Creek, on the main road between Carcoar and the Abercrombie Diggings, and
WELL KNOWN AS THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE Mr. WILLIAM BENYON.
TITLE—Unquestionable.
TERMS—at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March,
A COMFORTABLE HOMESTEAD AND FARM OF 550 ACRES, at Bigga, about 30 miles from Carcoar, and eight miles from the Abercrombie Diggings.
THE HOMESTEAD comprises a comfortable verandah cottage residence of six rooms and pantry, with detached outbuildings, consisting of kitchen, dairy, stabling, large barn with enclosed thrashing yard, &c. There is a nice garden and orchard in full bearing, of about 3 acres, enclosed with paling fence; a grass paddock of about 100 acres, and a cultivation paddock of about 60 acres, both enclosed with split hardwood fencing. The rest of the land, which is all of good quality, is used for grazing purposes.
The property has a mile frontage to Bigga Creek, and is WELL WATERED. It is now occupied by Mr. Samuel Blackman, on a lease having a short time to run.
MORT and CO. would wish to invite especial attention to this property. The opportunity of
SECURING SO VERY CHOICE A FARM AND HOMESTEAD
is very rare indeed. By those acquainted with that part of the country it will at once be recognised as the property of the late Mr. William Benyon, in the immediate neighbourhood of the estates of the Messrs. Blackman, Hearne, and others. The position is an excellent one for either
AN INN OR GENERAL COUNTRY STORE,
there not being one within several miles, and the present
PREMISES AFFORDING AMPLE ACCOMMODATION
for both. The property is also within an easy access of a steam-mill, and commands excellent markets for all kinds of dairy and farm produce, at the Abercrombie diggings, within eight miles, at Carcoar and at Bathurst. Those who may be
ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR A FIRST-CLASS FARM,
with which they can command other sources of profitable investment, should not miss so golden chance as the present.
. Fullest particulars of every kind may be had from MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

WOOLLAHRA.
COMFORTABLE FAMILY COTTAGE, situate at the junction of MONCUR-STREET with MORRELL-STREET, and close to the CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, POINT PIPER ROAD.

TITLE.—The residue of 99 Years Lease.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14th March,
That well and faithfully-built stone cottage residence, with shingled roof, situate at the junction of Moncur-street with Morrell-street, and containing passage and five good rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room; the rooms are very conveniently arranged, and two of the mare of unusually large size.
The house is throughout in excellent order, and is now tenanted by Mrs. Menzies.
EXCELLENT WELL OF WATER.
The position of this property is excellent, commanding a delightful view, and within easy access of the city.

DISTRICT OF BURKE, GULF OF CARPENTARIA.

That extensive and valuable Pastoral Property,
THE CLIFTON RUNS,
situate near the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the
CLONCURRY AND FLINDERS RIVERS,
together with 600 Head of CATTLE, more or less.

TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 24th April,
That extensive and valuable pastoral property,
THE CLIFTON RUNS,
in the district of Burke, situate near the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the Cloncurry and Flinders Rivers, and distant about 90 miles from the ALBERT TOWNSHIP, a new Government settlement.
They comprise the following blocks of country:—Saltran, Clifton, and Aberdeen, fronting the Cloncurry River, and extending back to the Flinders River, to which they also have a frontage. Also, Haslebury Vale and Seaward Downs, fronting the Cloncurry River, and bounded at the back by the Leichhardt Range. They form one vast tract of country, having 30 MILES to the FLINDERS RIVER, 30 miles to the CLONCURRY RIVER on one bank, and 20 MILES to the other bank. The whole containing an area of
250 SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRY,
first-class sheep country, principally open undulating downs, and from the
LARGE EXTENT OF RIVER FRONTAGE,
every inch available.
These runs were among the first selections.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 50,000 SHEEP.
The improvements on the head station at Clifton are Cottage and small Stock Yard.
With the Clifton Runs will be sold the following stock.—
600 HEAD CATTLE,
a fair average mixed herd.
There are also 40 horses, rather more than half of which are broken in.
Bullock and horse drays, team of working bullocks (12), implements, stores, &c.
To be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
It is but seldom that an opportunity offers of obtaining so extensive and valuable a tract of pastoral country; and, from the small quantity of stock to be sold with it, the purchaser has the entire command of dealing with the country as may best suit him. The property is in the market for BONA FIDE SALE, and the attention of those on the look-out for FIRST-CLASS UNSTOCKED COUNTRY is specially invited to the sale.

WOOLLAHRA, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

A large Block of Ground situate at the junction of WALLIS-STREET with the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, together with the well-built SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon, well known as the property of Mr. JACKSON.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 14th March,
That well-situated block of land at the junction of WALLIS-STREET with OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, WOOLLAHRA, having a frontage of 48 FEET 9 inches, more or less, to the Old South Head Road, by a depth of 89 feet 6 inches, more or less, upon which is erected a
BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE AND SHOP,
with shingled roof, containing shop, 5 rooms and kitchen, with convenient sheds, out-offices, and garden.
EXCELLENT WELL OF WATER.
This is a most desirable property, most pleasantly situated, faithfully built, and fitted in an excellent manner. The shop is in the occupation of Mr. ATTERTON, and the house is occupied by the proprietor, Mr. JACKSON, whose sole reason for selling is his projected departure from Sydney.
The property is strongly recommended to the attention of those who are on the look-out for a really good
SMALL FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

THURSDAY, 15th March.

To Ironmongers
To Fancy Dealers and others.

Under instructions to close accounts for the Mail.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, to close accounts:—
Hammers, adzes, augurs
Cashboxes, picks, shovels
Pole-rings, rim locks
Fishing rods, screws, slop pails
Harvest cans, candle boxes
Tea cannisters, O. B. dishes
Cutlery, E. P. spoons and forks
Meerschaum pipes
Money boxes, match boxes
P. M. blotters, dolls
Russia and morocco cigar cases
Penwipers and purses
Children's toy books
Bagatelle boards, musical toys
Printed books, and a large lot of sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. LISTER and BARNETT will sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, March 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of the unredeemed pledges pawned with Joseph Sly, as advertised in the HERALD of the 3rd and 10th, and EMPIRE of the 7th—Clothing, sundries, and jewellery.

By Order of the Executrix of the Will of the late Mr. William King.

PETERSHAM.

CAPITAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE and upwards of 5 ACRES of Land, on the Swamp and Illawarra Roads, opposite Dr. NATHAN'S well-known Orchard, about half-a mile from the
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches, being Lot 6 of Section 1 of Plan 2 of Division No. B 2 of the Petersham Estate, together with all the improvements thereon, including a good brick-built Dwelling-house on stone foundations, containing 6 rooms, skilling or kitchen, stable, &c., at the rear.
The land is all substantially fenced, well watered by a creek, and also by a well (45 feet deep) near the house. About 2 acres are cleared.
This property would be invaluable to a market gardener, or to parties seeking a good homestead near a railway station. The land is first-rate, and the improvements substantial and complete, fit for the residence of a respectable family. The property must be sold.
TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars may be obtained on application to George Evans, Esq., solicitor, King-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

YURONG-STREET,
Close to Liverpool street.

LOT 1.—ALMA TERRACE.—FIVE STONE-BUILT DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, Yurong-street, containing each lobby and 8 apartments, and occupying a block of land having the following frontages:—
73 FEET TO YURONG-STREET
74½ FEET TO REDGATE-LANE
73 FEET TO LANE AT THE REAR.
These premises are substantially built, and have a neat elevation, and balconies in front. They realise a certain return of
£260 PER ANNUM.
LOT 2.—TWO BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, cemented, Nos. 78 and 80, Yurong-street, containing each 4 apartments, and three two-story brick-built houses, Nos. 2, 4, 6, Seale-street, containing each 2 rooms and cellar.
These occupy an allotment of land having the following frontages:—
27 feet to Yurong-street
74½ feet to Seale-street
27 feet to lane at the rear.
They realise a rental of
£130 PER ANNUM.
The above will be sold in one lot, or subdivided into two lots, to suit purchasers.
The position, close to Liverpool-street, South Head Road, and Hyde Park, is a sufficient guarantee of constant tenancy, and never-failing return as an investment.
The houses are faithfully built, and in good tenantable order, with yards and every convenience at the rear—water laid on.
As a permanent improving city investment the property is specially recommended.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable city freeholds.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PITT-STREET, REDFERN.

All that piece of Land having the following frontages, 100 FEET to the EAST SIDE OF PITT-STREET, REDFERN, a few feet south of Cleveland-street, and 100 feet to a side lane, on which are the following premises:—
Pembroke Cottage, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, built of weatherboard,
A Cottage of 2 rooms and kitchen, built back from the street, intended for out offices.
Two Cottages, built of stone and brick, containing severally 6 rooms.
The whole of these premises were well and neatly built by Mr. Watkins, builder, which is a sufficient guarantee of their character, and they will be sold in one or three lots to suit purchasers. The position is considered the most valuable in Redfern, fronting the main street, elevated and healthy and commanding a fine view.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable property in Pitt-street, Redfern, full particulars of which will be duly announced.
Terms.—If purchased as a whole, a large proportion of the purchase money can remain secured on the property at 7 per cent.

THE CHOICEST SITES AT BURWOOD near the Station.

SIX VALUABLE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED VILLA SITES, containing each upwards of one acre, fronting a road 1 chain wide, being the upper and most elevated portion of what was formerly Mr. Gregan's property, Stock's grant.
These sites are only a few minutes' walk from the Station, and occupy without exception the very choicest position at this healthy favourite suburb, commanding extensive delightful views of Five Dock Bay, Parramatta River, and surrounding pretty scenery.

TITLE registered under Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known villa sites, plan of which can be inspected at the Rooms.
Terms, very liberal.

POSITIVELY UNRESERVED SALE.
To close accounts.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late WILLIAM LITHGOW, ESQ.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.

ST. LEONARDS.
LOT 1.—DELIGHTFUL VILLA SITE, 4 acres 3 roods, near ST. LEONARDS LODGE and Grounds, about 2 miles from MILSON'S POINT FERRY.

LANE COVE ROAD.
LOT 2.—FARM containing 100 ACRES 3 ROODS and 8 PERCHES, part of the subdivision of the Estate of ADOLPHUS YOUNG, ESQ.
This is a well known fine piece of well timbered land, near the boundary of Mr. Aaron Pearce's land.

LOT 3.—TEMPE, COOK'S RIVER.—Allotment 12 of section 5, Village of Tempe, fronting Unwin-street.

LOT 4.—JARVIS BAY.—Lots 9 and 10, section 28, Village of South Huskisson, Jarvis Bay.

LOT 5.—Seven Allotments of Land, situated at Fitzroy North, and Hastings South.

And,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
The whole of the residue of the unsold Allotments of Land, fronting WILLIAM, SUSANNAH, THOMAS, and DUMBARTON STREETS, CHUTER'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above suburban and country properties, without any reserve.
Plans may be inspected, and full particulars obtained, at the rooms.

Peremptory Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

"THE TERRACE," HUNTER'S HILL.

A DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED MARINE VILLA, together with 1 ACRE AND A HALF OF GROUNDS, with considerable frontage to the Parramatta River, close to the Ferry.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known well-finished STONE-BUILT VILLA occupied by Mr. Cook, beautifully situated on the Parramatta River, opposite the mansion and grounds of W. Wright, Esq.
The house contains spacious dining and drawing rooms, five bedrooms, dressing-room, kitchen, laundry, store-room, &c.
The grounds, about an acre and a half, extending to the Parramatta River, are beautifully terraced and planted with shrubs and fruit trees.
The position of The Terrace is one of the most valuable at Hunter's Hill, commanding a lovely and picturesque view of the charming scenery for which this locality is so famous.
The property must be sold, and inspection is invited, for which purpose cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms.
The steamers call at the wharf to and from Sydney twenty-four times daily.
TERMS.—Half cash, half mortgage, if desired.

BRISBANE WATER.

SUPERIOR FARM and HOMESTEAD, WYONG CREEK, adjoining the property of ALLAN MACPHERSON, Esq., about 10 miles from the TOWNSHIP of GOSFORD, and well known as belonging to Mr. JAMES O'NEILL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situated at WYONG CREEK, on the MAIN ROAD leading from MAITLAND to GOSFORD containing, by admeasurement, 100 acres.
THE IMPROVEMENTS COMPRISE A NEWLY ERECTED weatherboard DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 6 well-finished rooms, with detached kitchen, dairy, stable, large stockyard, &c.
50 ACRES OF THE LAND are cleared and under cultivation, and about 30 acres enclosed with paling fence.
The land is of the very best description in the district, having yielded on an average upwards of 60 BUSHELS of MAIZE to the ACRE, and only twice cropped.
This is a very desirable little FARM and HOMESTEAD only about twelve miles from WATER CARRIAGE, with a good road the whole distance, and the auctioneers would strongly recommend parties in search of a farming property of this description to inspect it prior to day of sale.
The land is well watered, rich soil, and the improvements substantial and complete. The position being on the main road from Gosford to Maitland, at the junction with the Wyong Creek Road, it affords a capital opening for combining with agricultural pursuits the profits of a store or public-house. The Brisbane Water steamers run to Gosford on the Tuesday and Friday of every alternate week, and there is constant communication also by sailing vessels.
Terms—One-half cash, residue may remain secured for a term on the property.

ROCHESTER ESTATE, CAMPERDOWN.

RECENTLY ERECTED VERANDAH COTTAGE, and large block of land, having the following frontages:—
80 FEET TO GROSE-STREET,
80 FEET TO THOMAS-STREET,
with a depth of 114 feet, being Lots 14 and 15 of Block C of the Rochester Estate.
The Cottage is built of weatherboards, and contains four rooms, plastered and neatly finished. The land is securely enclosed with a paling fence, and there is also on it a well of good water, &c.
To a small capitalist this is a favourable opportunity for purchasing a well-situated comfortable homestead. The premises are tenanted by Mr. Hill. The sale is unreserved, and inspection is invited. Plan of position may be inspected at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above described freehold property situated between Newtown and Camperdown, near the Messingden Road.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Investment.

Suburban Property.
In the immediate vicinity of the Township of Mudgee.

For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

On SATURDAY, the 31st day of March next.

CROSSING and COX have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March next ensuing, at the Mudgee Hotel, Mudgee, at 12 o'clock prompt,
All that piece or parcel of land situate in Market-lane, commencing 41¼ chains from the west boundary of the township of Mudgee, and containing by admeasurement one and a half acre, more or less, together with all improvements erected thereon, consisting of a substantially built brick house, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, and servant's room, six-stalled brick stable; the whole being enclosed with a substantial three-railed fence, and watered with a well of pure and permanent water.
The above very valuable property is well worthy the attention of capitalists and others, the house, until lately having been licensed as an inn, and as such would always command a good trade, being just on the outskirts of the town, where there is a first-rate turn out for teams, and commanding the whole of the traffic to and from the Western districts.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

15 VALUABLE FARMS,
On the Clarence River.

For Sale by Auction, without reserve.

FRIDAY, 23rd March.

MR. HENRY MAURICE has received instructions from Mr. P. C. Greaves to sell by auction, without reserve, on FRIDAY, 23rd March, at 11 o'clock, at the Grafton Auction Rooms, Prince-street, Grafton, Clarence River,
The property known as Mr. W. Johnson's pre-emptive purchase, on the South Arm, and Coldstream, Clarence River, in farms of 40 acres and upwards.
Such an opportunity of purchasing first-class farms on the best agricultural river in the colony seldom presents itself, and the auctioneer can assert without hesitation that the above property contains some of the richest brush land on the Clarence River.
All of the fifteen farms have large river frontages.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1471833

FUNERAL.—The Friends of WILLIAM WING are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Son, CHARLES JOHN SAMUEL; to move from his residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter past 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex street, and South Head Rd.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. PETER D. M'CORMICK, Teacher, of Five Dock, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved Wife EMILY; the procession to move from his residence, Domain-terrace, Macquarie-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £940,000. Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Offices—73 and 74 King William-street, London.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Frazer, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Rates, ONLY on APPLICATION at OFFICE.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET. Current Fire rates, and lowest Life rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies. ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. For FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES. Invested Funds, £3,212,000.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The following are among the special advantages which this company offers to intending insurers:—
SECURITY, the LIFE RESERVE alone exceeding £1,656,000.
Policies protected from the operation of the INSOLVENT LAWS under especial Act of Parliament.
GUARANTEED PARTICIPATION in PROFITS without any LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.
Great facilities for TRAVEL, the Company having Agents and Branches in every part of the world.
LOANS on Life Policies granted on liberal terms.
VOLUNTEERS' Policies not vitiated by actual service in the colony.
THE HALF PREMIUM system of making payments peculiar to this Company.
Forms of application may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from any of the agents.
FIRE INSURANCES granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary. Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C. MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue. CAPITAL, £2,500,000. The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application. E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established in 1821. Paid up Capital, £550,000. ANNUAL INSURANCES exceed SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS. ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS. Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street. ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY. Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
John Watkins, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required. C. M. SMITH, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1849, Capital, £200,000.) Also, VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. (Capital, £2,000,000.) With unlimited liability of Shareholders. SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office. WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London. Subscribed capital, £1,000,000. Paid up ditto .... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, London, Cape, India, or China. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent. Sydney Office New Pitt-street.

THE Infant Australian Musician's Concert, School of Arts, North Shore, Wednesday Evening, 14th instant.

THE INFANT AUSTRALIAN MUSICIAN will give his interesting ENTERTAINMENT at North Shore School of Arts, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

42 NEW AND ORIGINAL DISSOLVING VIEWS will be exhibited for the first time, illustrative of the PLAGUE OF LONDON, &c., at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8. Admission, 1s 6d; reserved seats, 2s 6d; children, 1s.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street. GREAT ALTERATIONS AND ATTRACTIONS. Madame SOHIER has, since her arrival, re-arranged the groups and figures, and decorated the rooms in the most gorgeous style. Just added, faithful likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. KINDER and BERTRAND. OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.

ORPHEONIST SOCIETY.—Associates, Vocalists, and Instrumentalists desirous of assisting at the COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Mr. D. CALLEN, are requested to attend Practice, THIS EVENING, at a quarter to 8. The Concert will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 29th. H. N. MONTAGU, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOOL, the MULE, and the DRIVER.

MR. T. P. HILL'S ELOCUTION CLASS for YOUNG MEN will meet at ASTOR HOUSE, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 13, at 7 o'clock.

REV. G. H. MORETON will deliver a LECTURE in St. James's School-house, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, in connexion with the Mutual Improvement Society. Subject: "Self Reliance."

MANLY BEACH, FAIRY BOWER.—Roll up;—everything brighter than ever, as usual. G. Lauder.

MANLY BEACH.—Come to the Fairy Bower Hotel if you wish to enjoy yourself.

THE CRESCENT CITY MINSTRELS perform in streets of Sydney every evening. Prices what you like.

CRICKET.—The MATCH between the Warwick and National, will be FINISHED TO-DAY, in Domain, at half-past 4. W. CLARK, Hon. Sec. W. C. C.

COOKE, ZOYARA, AND WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS, Pitt street. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 13, every evening during the week, And SATURDAY AFTERNOON. GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. Crowded and Delighted Audiences nightly attest the superiority of the talented artistes, and express their admiration of the recherche and refined entertainment.
Be sure to embrace the opportunity of witnessing this grand combination, the stay in this city being limited owing to future engagements.
Prices of admission:—Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; parquette, 2s. No Pit.
Children under 12 years of age half-price to all parts of the house.
Performance commences in the evening at 8 o'clock, doors open one hour previous.
Gentlemanly ushers will be in attendance, and an efficient police force to maintain the strictest order.
Carriages may be ordered at 10.45.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Sole Lessee..............Mr. R. Tolano.
BY GENERAL DESIRE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 13th, MR. W. O'NEIL, Ireland's Great Comedian, will repeat for the LAST TIME, his Great Impersonation of SHAUN, THE POST, In Boucicault's Great Drama of ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun the Post .... Mr. W. O'NEIL.
Supported by the Original Cast.
To conclude, each evening, with a LAUGHABLE FARCE.
In active preparation, the new and original Comedy, in 3 acts (written for Mr. W. O'Neil), entitled OUR IRISH COUSIN.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; upper circle, 2s; gallery, 6d. PIT—ONE SHILLING.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 precisely. Box Office open from 1.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE. Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. BARRY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the EMINENT TRAGEDIAN BARRY SULLIVAN, who will appear THIS EVENING in his Great Character Part of SHAUN THE POST, supported by the STAR COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, March 13th, will be presented the Great Drama of ARRAH NA POGUE.
The performance will conclude with the laughable farce of JOHN WOPPS.
Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 precisely. Seats may be secured from 12 to 3 daily.
TO-MORROW, Wednesday, by desire, HAMLET.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—Mr. EDWIN H. COBLEY has the honour to announce he will give a grand CONCERT, assisted by forty ladies and gentlemen amateurs, at the School of Arts, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14th.
Accompanyist .... Mr. G. W. Williamson.
Conductor .... Mr. Edwin H. Cobley.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Programme and tickets, 3s, 2s, and 1s each, to be obtained of Messrs. Reading and Wellbank, Anderson, Elvy and Co., Moss, Buist, Sandon, W. J. Johnson, Pitt-street, Paling, and Mr. Cobley, Avondale House, Church-hill.

ST. PATRICK'S GRAND HANDICAP.—The following are the weights declared for this race:—

	Name of boat.	Weight
W. Hickey	Start	75 lbs.
R. Hickey	Surprise	45 lbs.
J. Donnelly	Sabrina	25 lbs.
J. Booker	Athlete	10 lbs.
J. Connor	Sabrina	5 lbs.
P. Mulnail	Elvira	5 lbs.
H. M'Clear	Athlete	feather.

JOSEPH CARROLL, Honorary Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL REGATTA.—The Committee will MEET daily till FRIDAY next, inclusive, at 8 p.m., at M'Grath and Punch's Hotel. JOSEPH CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL REGATTA.—Sale of Booths, &c., to take place on WEDNESDAY (To-morrow), at M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, between 8 and 9 p.m. JOSEPH CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL REGATTA.—The Entrances for the various races, together with the Acceptances for the Grand Handicap will be received at M'Grath and Punch's Hotel, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, between 8 and 10 o'clock p.m. The Prizes for the different races will be published in to-morrow's daily papers. JOSEPH CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S ANNUAL REGATTA.—The course for the 11th race will be the same as that for the 3rd race. JOSEPH CARROLL, Hon. Sec.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—MR. C. W. RAYNER'S ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN will commence on WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 14th, 1866, at Mr. F. H. Needs' Academy, 147, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY. Terms: One Guinea per Quarter.

QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to notify that, by request of his pupils and friends, he intends forming a weekly Quadrille Party for Quarterly members. Gentlemen intending to join the same are requested to attend TO-MORROW EVENING, Wednesday. 103, Elizabeth-street.

MR. J. CLARK, Jun.'s Quadrille Assembly, WEDNESDAY next, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. North.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.—W. L. SHEARD, 578, George-street (two doors from Bathurst-street).
Saxony flannel, pink edge, 11½d
Good white calico, 5½d. Furniture chintz, 6½d
Stout brown hollands, 6½d. Coloured quilts, 3s 11d
Striped mohairs, 4½d
Fine mixed alpacas, 8½d. Good white sheeting, 1s 11d
Grenadine shawls, 3s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Wax cloth imitation woods, 1s 6½d, 1½ yard wide
Richly-worked cambric sleeves, 6½d, worth 2s 6d
Patent French stays, 2s 11d. Winsey skirts, 3s. 9d
French bonnet ribbons, 6½d, worth 1s
White cotton hose, 5½d pair. Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d
China mattings, yard wide, 7½d. Hearth rugs, 2s 11d
Book muslin, 12 yards, 2s 9d
Boys' fancy caps, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Men's black cloth caps, 1s 6½d
Ditto felt hats, good shapes, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Boys' tweed trousers, 2s 11d
Men's stout duck trousers, 2s 11d
Fine black doeskin trousers, 12s 9d, worth 18s
Men's fashionable tweed sacs, 8s 9d, worth 12s 9d
Youths' blue serge shirts, 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d
Flannel cricketing hats, 6s 6d, all colours
Infants' silk quilted hats, 2s 9d, worth 5s 6d
The whole of the above goods can be obtained at the prices advertised; and not having paid the duty, will be found DESPERATELY CHEAP.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—To whom it may concern. In the Assigned Estate of J. FRANCIS, Draper, Pitt-street.
JOHN WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street, respectfully announces to the public at large that he has been the successful purchaser of the Stock-in-Trade of JOHN FRANCIS, at an enormous discount for cash. The stock consists of General Drapery, Silks, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, Slops, &c, first-class.
The Stock has been all re-marked at a great reduction from its original cost, and is now on SALE at J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.
Ladies furnishing, and families laying in their Winter Supplies, will find this an opportunity rarely to be met with. No prices quoted, but ladies are respectfully requested to judge for themselves.
Country buyers and the trade attended to before 10 o'clock.

618, BRICKFIELD-HILL. Just opened, 150 pieces of French Merino, in every shade of colour, at 1s 11½d per yard. WALTHAM RUSH and PHILIP ROUSSEAU.

618, BRICKFIELD-HILL. Opened THIS DAY, 98 pieces of French Thibet cloth, at 1s 11½d per yard—excellent wear. WALTHAM RUSH and PHILIP ROUSSEAU.

618, BRICKFIELD-HILL. Just opened, 2 cases of Millinery Bonnets, direct from Paris—the new shape. Also, 8 cases of Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats. Mourning and Wedding Bonnets made on the shortest notice. WALTHAM RUSH and PHILIP ROUSSEAU.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY, with much satisfaction, announce the arrival of the JOHN DUTHIE, with 80 PACKAGES, and they desire at once to inform families that their CARPET DEPARTMENT will be very considerably increased by the addition of a magnificent collection of CARPETS for DRAWING and DINING ROOMS, BREAKFAST ROOMS, LIBRARIES, &c.
This importation embraces patterns of an entirely different character to those lately in vogue.
The qualities are the same as those which have gained for their house a high reputation.
The PRICES have been fixed at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE RATES.
In addition to the above, D. J. and Co. will land in a few days several ENGAGED PATTERNS in BRUSSELS, AXMINSTER, Patent WILTON, and other HAND and POWER loom CARPETS (Rugs to match every carpet), in styles confined until a few months since to the nobility of England, and at present imported by no other house in the colonies.
They would mention that, being in regular correspondence with the chief manufacturers at home, they receive every month all the CHOICEST PATTERNS which may have been brought out in the interval.
Beautiful designs in rich SATIN DAMASKS, TABARETS, TOURNAYS
Brocaded and Plain Coloured REPS
Worsted and Silk mixed DAMASKS
CORNICES, FRINGES, HANGERS, ORNAMENTS
In FLOORCLOTHS for halls, assembly rooms, offices, baths, D. J. and Co. import only the most reliable qualities, which they guarantee WELL SEASONED.
A room 66 x 24 feet can be covered without a join. 5-8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 Bordered FLOORCLOTHS, to match each pattern.
Very superior qualities in Floorcloths, in ALHAMBRA PAVEMENT, ROMAN TILE, and other novel designs, patented by an eminent firm.
D. J. and Co. employ first-class workmen only, and have the most talented DECORATIVE ARTIST in the colonies who superintends the execution of all orders.
Families are respectfully solicited to make an inspection of the above before purchasing.
345 and 347, George-street; and 1, Barrack-street.

6000 DOZEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—an advantageous purchase in the home market will be sold as follows:—
No. 1—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, 1s 11d per dozen
No. 2—Ladies' cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, 1s 5½d per half-dozen, 2s 11d per dozen
No. 3—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, hemmed, 3s 11d per dozen
No. 4—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, 2s 6½d per half-dozen, 4s 11d per dozen
No. 5—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, hemmed, 2s 11½d per half dozen, 5s 11d per dozen
No. 6—Ladies' 5-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, fine, 3s 4½d per half-dozen, 6s 9d per dozen
No. 7.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen 3s 11d per half-dozen
No. 8.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, 4s 9d per half-dozen
No. 9.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, 5s 8d per half-dozen
No. 10.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, hemmed, 6s 9d per half dozen
No. 11.—Youths' coloured bordered cambric handkerchiefs, all linen, 4s 9d per half-dozen
No. 12.—Gentlemen's 7-8 cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed, all linen, coloured borders, 7s 9d per half dozen.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. HOPSON has just opened, at her Establishment, 598, George-street, two cases of fancy millinery bonnets direct from London and Paris, comprising all the latest novelties for the ensuing season. Also, 1 case of mourning millinery. Ladies' and children's hats in endless variety.

T. C. BISHOP begs to intimate that, owing to failing health, he has resolved to offer, on and after MONDAY, the 12th March, his stock of Drapery and Grocery Goods to the public, at cost price, for cash only.
As soon as the above is disposed of, the premises will be to let or for sale, or the business will be disposed of at once to any one desirous and in a position to purchase.
The above is an opportunity which seldom occurs for an enterprising man, and a certain money-making business.
T. C. Bishop does not deem it necessary to eulogise the business or boast of what can be done. The above has been profitably conducted for the last three years, on cash terms, and it is entirely in obedience to medical advice that T. C. Bishop leaves Ipswich for England.
Brisbane-street, Ipswich, Queensland.

THE MARKET CLOTH HALL PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT is at 484, George-street, opposite the FRUIT MARKETS, not the HAYMARKET.

CLAPHAM HOUSE.—BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE. J. M. ILLIDGE respectfully announces that the alterations being now completed, he will be most happy to supply all his friends and the public with Boots and Shoes, for individual or family use.
An early call is solicited.
Mark the address.
J. M. ILLIDGE, Clapham House, 278, George-street, nearly opposite Jamison-street.

CLAPHAM HOUSE, 278, George-street.—Boot and Shoe Warehouse.—Country Storekeepers and buyers generally, are informed that J. M. ILLIDGE continues to supply his customers with BOOTS and SHOES as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in Sydney.

OATS. OATS. OATS.—Seed and Feed OATS, in any quantity. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT. Patronised by
The British Government
The Indian Government
Most of the Nobility and Gentry
Railway and Canal Companies.
It is extensively used for all kinds of OUT-DOOR WORK, As Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and STANDS A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.
Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring SIMPLY to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath and Light Portland Colours, per cwt. 30s
Lead, Chocolate, Red, and Black 26s
Bright Green, Deep Green, and Blue 42s
Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Brushes, &c.
Can be obtained through any English merchant, or direct, by enclosing Bank Bill to the required amount, to the Sole Manufacturers.
Shipped in casks of 1 cwt. and upwards, 5 cwt. F. O. B. in London.
WALTER CARSON and SONS, Removed to La Belle Sauvage Yard, 37, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.
Caution.—All Casks should bear the Trade Mark.

R. NOTT'S Warehouse for cheap Roofing-iron, and Building Materials generally, 477, George-street, 3 doors from Bathurst-street.
Galvanized corrugated iron, from 4s a sheet
Galvanized iron guttering, spouting, &c.
Wire nails, all sizes, from 3½d a lb.
Galvanized nails, screws, bolts, and nuts
Four-panel doors, from 14s each
Half glass doors, 20s each
French lights and venetian shutters
Glazed sashes, from 8s 6d a pair
Pine and cedar mantelpieces, from 15s each
Forest oak shingles, from 18s a 1000
Hobart Town palings, 5 and 6 feet
Ironbark posts and rails
T. and G. Oregon flooring, 18s a 100 feet
Prepared lining boards, 14s ditto
Architraves, skirtings, mouldings, &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT, first quality, on SALE at R. NOTT'S, 477, George-street.

BEST Newcastle Coals, Firewood, Breeze, and Charcoal at R. NOTT'S, 477, George-street.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street.—Coal, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, at reduced prices.

A LADY wishes a SITUATION in the country as Governess to young children. E., HERALD Office.

APPRENTICES Wanted, to the DRESSMAKING. Apply 28, Bridge-street.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT by the day. E. W., HERALD O.

A THOROUGHLY competent General SERVANT wanted. 504, Bourke-st., Surry Hills. This week.

A YOUNG WOMAN wants a SITUATION, as Nurse and Needlewoman; can dressmake. Apply by letter J. C., Petersham Post-office.

A LADY is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as Governess; her qualifications are, together with a sound English education in all its branches, French, German, music, and singing. W. R., HERALD Office.

A LADY, in reduced circumstances, wishes to place her SON, who is 13, at a respectable Boarding School; can only afford ten shillings per week, paid weekly or monthly. Address E. H., HERALD Office.

A SMALL DONKEY ENGINE required, with Boiler, complete. Address, stating lowest price and particulars, to B. H., care of Mr. Sands, stationer, George-street.

BAGS. Bags. Bags.—Wanted, to purchase 5000 second-hand Bags. Law and Tinsley, Haymarket.

CARPENTERS.—Wanted, a Young Man as IMPROVER. Mr. Sutton, 44, Macquarie-st. South.

COMPOSITORS wanted. A. W. Douglas, Atlas Office, Hunter-street.

DETACHED HOUSE of 4 rooms, Wanted, in suburbs, with yard and outhouse, plenty of water; state rent. Address Order, HERALD Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE or COTTAGE, of 6 rooms, Wanted, by D. E. T., HERALD Office.

FOREST OAK SHINGLES.—Wanted, a regular monthly supply. Goodlet and Smith, Erskine-street.

GEORGE-STREET.—Wanted, a SHOP, east side, between King and Hunter streets. Address J. S., 12, Market-buildings, George-street.

GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a good Counter HAND, for Queensland. Apply to Messrs. J. Frazer and Co., between 10 and 11 o'clock this day.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—Wanted, a GOVERNESS for the country, competent to impart to children under 14 years of age, English, Music, Fancy and Plain Needlework. Apply early, by letter, with references, to X. Y. Z., care of Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., 534, George street, Sydney.

LOADING for ADELONG and BURROWA. T. J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-street.

LOADING FOR
Bathurst — Sofala
Meroo — Maitland Bar
Windeyer — Avisford
Tambaroora — Pyramul
Hargraves — Long Creek
Mudgee — Gratti.
Church, Brothers, Wynyard-square.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN.—The appointment of TOWN SURVEYOR having been declared vacant, the City Council invite applications for the same.
Particulars may be ascertained, and testimonials lodged, at the Town Clerk's Office, not later than 31st March next. Salary at the rate of £500 per annum.
By order, JOHN LAZAR, Town Clerk.
Dunedin, N. Z., 1st February, 1866.

POULTRY WANTED.—1000 fowls—500 to be young laying hens, 200 ducks, 50 geese, 50 turkeys, 5 pairs each, pure bred black Spanish, Polish, Dorking, Cochins, and Hamburghs—to be delivered in large or small lots, at Newtown Railway Station. Address Poultry, Newtown Post-office.

REQUIRED a good General SERVANT. Apply after 10 a.m., at 9, Lower George-street.

SHIPWRIGHTS Wanted. Apply at the Dry Dock, Balmain.

TO MACHINE RULERS.—Boys Wanted. John Sands, 392, George-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. T. Gostelow, Newtown.

TO THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.—LADIES and GENTLEMEN of well-known ability can have a six months' engagement for the above Theatre, to commence on April 2nd, by applying to R. Tolano.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, ten good MEN of business; also, SALESWOMAN, and a first hand MILLINER. Apply Wednesday morning, 86, King-street. Faulke and Ardern.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A Man of business habits wishes to ENGAGE with a gentleman who can appreciate fidelity and usefulness in a confidential employé. Salary of less importance than courteous treatment. The highest references. R. F., HERALD Office.

TEAMS required to LOAD for
Bathurst — Pyramul
Sofala — Meroo
Carcoar — Tambaroora
Palmer's Oakey — Mudgee.
Fort Bourke
John Frazer and Co., Barrack-street.

WANTED, a young MAN as Cook, for the country. A. Thompson and Co., 81, Pitt-street.

WAITRESS, Cooks, Barmaid, Housemaids, General Servants, for town and country, on hire. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as NURSE. Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, to SELL Second-hand SOCIABLE, in good condition. Old Foundry, Newtown.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT, to make Spring-carts. Old Foundry, Newtown.

WANTED, an active BOY, at Cropley's boot warehouse, 798, George-street South.

WANTED, good PARLOURMAID, references of character required. Wentworth House, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. The Welsh Boarding House, 164, York-street, after 10.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, about 14, to make himself useful. Swiss Hotel, George-st. North.

WANTED, a BOILER-MAKER and LABOURER. Bon Accord Works, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a LAD. Henry Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a TAILORESS. Apply 53, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a COLLECTOR, on wages and commission. Apply Kelly and Hourigan, Washington-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE, to work Singer's Sewing Machine, and reside on the premises. 166, Sussex-st.

WANTED, an active General SERVANT (Protestant), must wash and iron. 123, Liverpool-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED to Let, a respectable COTTAGE, 4 rooms, next to Dench's Store, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, as Boots, &c., at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a first-class Coach Body Maker; also, Coach Wheeler, at once. E. J. Lilly, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. 2, Albert-ter., Macleay-st., 11 to 1.

WANTED, a MAN to drive a patent safety. Apply to Thomas Mooney, Dixon-street.

WANTED, to SELL, a set of CAB HARNESS. Apply 31, Park-street.

WANTED, a good second-hand DOUBLE GUN, 12 bore. William Trick, jeweller, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess or Head Nurse; country preferred. A. D., HERALD.

WANTED, Bush LABOURERS, for felling and billeting, at per ton. A. Davies, Commercial Whf.

WANTED, a smart BOY to go up the country. Apply 10, Bridge-street, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, for a short job, a MAN who can garden. Apply at Mr. Martyn's Bazaar, at noon.

WANTED, Single MEN to make kip boots. Apply at 241, Clarence-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a Ship's DINGY. Apply to Captain Nias, schooner Triumph, Hely's Wharf.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for the country. Apply No. 53, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, to purchase a BOAT, with jib and sprit sail. H. Woodward, George-street Market.

WANTED, practical Slop Trouser HANDS. Apply 15, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a smart BOY, to mind a horse and deliver milk. Apply at the Museum Hotel, William-st.

WANTED, a LAD, for a farm. Apply Blake and M'Donald, 108, Sussex street.

WANTED, a smart Boy or active Man, as WAITER. Cunningham's Hotel.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAN, willing and useful. Cunningham's Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, to purchase COTTAGE, of about 3 rooms, in the suburbs; cheap. 83, George street.

WANTED, STONEMASON. Apply J. Kellick, 146, Phillip-street.

WANTED, TENDERS for Weatherboard Kitchen. Apply Mr. Petersen, Nelson-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 91, South Head Road.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Connolly, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as SERVANT. Apply 62, Yurong-street.

WANTED, to be BUILT, a room over a kitchen. Apply 25, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a Female COOK, also a LAUNDRESS, Protestants. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Lighthouse Hotel.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply 340, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 6, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, to SELL a MANGLE. Apply to Mrs. Jenkins, No. 8, Garrick's-buildings, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Old Copper, Lead, Horse Shoes, and White Glass. Sun Guong Lee, 205, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as General SERVANT. Apply Horse and Jockey, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply after 10 o'clock, No. 18, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, all kinds of Left-off Clothing. 517, George-street, opposite Haymarket. Letters attended to.

WANTED, to purchase a quantity of dunnage WOOD. Apply to Captain Watson, ship Granite City.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply at Reeve's, Kent and Market streets.

WANTED, Needle HANDS, No. 2, Morea-terrace, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo; before 9.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one who can milk. W. Douglass, 702, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at Jew's Harp, 579, Brickfield-hill. Mrs. Smith.

WANTED, a SERVANT, one that can wash. No. 2, John and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, to purchase a good second-hand light SPRING-CART. Gibson's, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a few in-door MEN, to make strong boots, at Nerney's, Glebe Road.

WANTED, to place in country store, a Youth, aged 16, recently from England. R., 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSE GIRL. Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, GIRL, to be useful, and to milk two cows. G. Barr, 203, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a JOINER. Apply at Woollahra Hotel, at 7 o'clock.

WANTED, a tidy young WOMAN, to attend to children and be otherwise useful. 70, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 173, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst. Apply after 10.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. No. 12, New Market.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Picton Arms, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable, sober, competent Head WAITER, at the Freemasons' Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, smart YOUTH for office; also, strong BOY for smiths' shop. Robertson's Coach Factory.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply Farmers' Home, George-street South.

WANTED, SPRING-CART, Horse, and Harness; good condition. G. Cusack, 535, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a HOUSE of 6 or 7 rooms, half a mile from Bathurst-street. Apply at Partridge's.

WANTED, by a Youth, a SITUATION in a store or office, in the town or country. Address G. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENTS for Cooks, Laundress, Housemaids, General Servants, Nurses. Registry Office, 152, William street.

WANTED, Furnished HOUSE, of about five rooms, situated north end of the city. State rent, &c. Address M. N. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, respectable FEMALE, to do house work and assist in bar. Burns Tavern, Bathurst and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to look after two children and make herself generally useful. Apply Royal Oak, Pyrmont.

WANTED, two or three smart BOYS, to proceed up the country. Apply between 9 and 10 this morning, to Richard Driver, solicitor, Pitt-street.

WANTED, SITUATION on sheep or cattle station; married, no family. Good references. Address W. Jones, Post-office, Camperdown.

WANTED, for a country store, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN. Apply, from 10 to 12 a.m., at Mr. R. Gray's, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as Needlewoman, in a gentleman's family. Understands dressmaking. Address E. K., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, with one child, a SITUATION. Only a comfortable home required, with a small salary. A. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by an English Girl, a SITUATION, as Housemaid, or General Servant, in a small family. Address E. M., Botany Road Post-office.

WANTED, in the suburbs, within two or three miles of the city, a detached HOUSE, containing 8 or 10 rooms, with outhouses. The advertiser may not require to occupy until about June. Address K. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL 20,000 fresh COCOA NUTS. William Dunn, 549 and 564, George-street. N.B.—The only place where the genuine Cocoa Nut Candy is manufactured. (Beware of spurious imitations.)

WANTED, by a Married Couple, a SITUATION as General Servants—the man as Groom, and the woman as Dressmaker and assist in house-work. Address B. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Lady to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, with French, music, and drawing. Apply, personally, from 10 till 2, at Miss White's, 199, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Nurse, to proceed to England, or America; is willing to pay part passage, is a good sailer. Open for a week. M. O. B., at Mrs. Jones's, corner Clarence-lane.

WANTED, a Person who thoroughly understands working Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine. Apply to Mrs. Maccann, Crown-street, Surry Hills, opposite Devonshire-street.

WANTED, Partial BOARD and RESIDENCE, in a Catholic family, either in Double Bay, Paddington, or Newtown. Terms moderate, as the advertiser would be permanent. X. Box, HERALD Office.

WANTED, 2 ENGINE FITTERS, 1 Boiler Maker, and 1 Blacksmith. None but good workmen need apply, at 9 o'clock. W. G. Ainsworth, 187 and 189, York-street.

WANTED, 250 or 300 EWES, from two to three years old. Must be warranted sound, and delivered near Windsor. Direct, stating lowest price, to George Welton, Riverstone Station.

WANTED, light second-hand American EXPRESS, two seats, with or without top; also Horse and Harness; six first-class Cows, just calved, or about to calve. Price, &c., by letter, to J. B., 600, George-street.

WANTED, a Young LADY, of good plain education, to assist in the care of three children; nothing menial required. Apply, in own handwriting, to H. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a Widow Lady, TWO CHILDREN to take charge of. They would be treated as her own. Highest references given. Address Confidence, HERALD Office.

WANTED, 2 or 3 little GIRLS or BOYS to Board, and Educate in English, French, music, drawing, mapping, and singing, plain and fancy needlework. Terms, 8s per week; washing and repairing included. References given. A. B., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, in the Southern district, 260 miles from Sydney, a GOVERNESS, to instruct three children, under eleven years of age, in English and music; must be of middle age, and a member of the Church of England. Salary, £40 per annum, and a free passage from Sydney per mail. Apply J. P., Marengo.

£50 TO ANY ONE procuring the Advertiser a SITUATION as Manager of a Station. Fifteen years experience amongst stock. Address W. Z., HERALD Office.

£350.—A Gentleman, having at command from £300 to £600, may secure an interest in a lucrative established business. His personal attention can (if preferred) be dispensed with. Address Partner, HERALD Office.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished BEDROOM to LET, in a private family. Apply 94, Forbes-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM and one or two Bedrooms furnished, at Newtown. Cards Mr. Sandon's, George-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM to LET, 425, Pitt-street South, between Bathurst-street and Liverpool-street.

A LARGE BEDROOM for two friends, 205, Macquarie-street.

A LARGE HOUSE, well furnished, in Macquarie-street. Address B. B. G., HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS.—Select BOARD and RESIDENCE, 94, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street.

APARTMENTS, with bath-room. Mrs. Rowett, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

APARTMENTS.—Two Furnished ROOMS to LET. Inquire at No. 440, Pitt-street South.

APARTMENTS vacant, with Board, at Miss Rogers's, Alma Cottages, St. Leonards, North Shore.

APARTMENTS.—Suite of Apartments vacant, at Mrs. Brady's, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

A HOUSE to LET, 6 rooms and kitchen; water laid on; rent 13s per week. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Cards at Mr. Sparrow's (draper), 88, William street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two respectable young men. 111, Prince-street.

BOARD and Residence for Lady and Gentleman, or two Gentlemen. 70, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Furnished Apartments. Mrs. Hutchinson, Argyle-street, Circular Quay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Gentleman can be accommodated in a private family in the suburbs, with the comforts of an English home, with whole or partial Board, by applying to Mrs. Taylor, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills.

BURWOOD.—To LET, a Furnished COTTAGE. Apply to R. Houston, near Station.

CHEMIST'S SHOP to LET; coming-in for fixtures, &c., £20. 15, Kent-street North.

CLAPHAM HOUSE, 278, George-street.—TO LET, STORES and ROOMS, for offices.

EDMUND-PLACE, Parramatta.—To LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, detached kitchen, pantry, stable, &c.; also garden and good water. Apply Mr. Pass, George-street. P.S.—Possession can be given on 8th April next.

FAMILY RESIDENCE at NEWTOWN.—To be LET, with immediate possession, together with about 9 acres Garden ground, now in the occupation of Mr. Lees. For further particulars, apply to W. Laidley, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

HOTELS TO LET.—Several town and suburban Hotels to LET, a List of which may be seen at our offices.
We beg, at the same time, to remind persons having hotels to dispose of, that we afford facilities to those entering the hotel business, as per note at foot.
Thomas Norton and Co., hotel brokers, &c., 400, George-street.
Responsible persons assisted into hotels with money or stock, if required.

MANLY BEACH.—MARGATE HOUSE, near the Pier.—Mrs. Therry's Private Boarding Establishment. Elegant Apartments, large and well ventilated. Margate Cottage, furnished, also to Let.

ONEIDA COTTAGE, Snail's Bay, to LET. Water frontage. Apply on the premises.

ONE of those HOUSES to LET, in Hill's-buildings, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. Apply to G. Hill.

PUBLIC-HOUSES to LET, incoming from £30 to £200. Mr. Delohery, Park-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, Lease, License, Furniture, Stock, Fittings, &c.—£100. Mr. Delohery, Park-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Captains and Merchants requiring a comfortable HOME during their stay in Sydney, will meet with the same by applying for cards at Mr. J. Williams' cooperage, Pitt-st., near Circular Quay.

SHOP AND PREMISES to LET, No. 70, King-street West, now occupied by Mr. Shaw, chemist; possession from next Monday, the 19th instant; also SHOP and PREMISES, No. 74, King-street West, lately occupied by T. Carter, watchmaker. For particulars apply to Mr. Israel Myers, 11, Bligh-street, near Turkish Baths.

THREE Front ROOMS to LET. 470, Kent-street South. Rent, 10s.

TO LET, two first class STORES, Circular Quay, immediate possession. W. Long, George-st. Rent low.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Bourke-street, near Chalmers-street, Surry Hills. Apply G. Crispo, builder.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, four-roomed COTTAGE, in Denison-street, Woollahra. Rent, moderate.

TO LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE, Kent-street North, near Margaret-street. Apply next door.

TO LET, HOUSE, Riley-street, Surry Hills. Mr. D. L. Levy, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, a pleasant, comfortable COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, garden, &c. 17, Stanley-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, suitable for a Shoemaker. Apply No. 15, Sussex-street North.

TO LET, furnished, 17, Bligh-street. Inquire within.

TO LET, a splendid ROOM, 66 feet long, opposite School of Arts. Rent 30s. Gibson.

TO LET, two ROOMS, unfurnished or part furnished, 207, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, HOUSE of 4 rooms and kitchen, 377, Crown-street, Surry Hills; 14s. 9, Francis-st., or next door.

TO LET, a HOUSE, opp. Queen's Wharf; a Bakehouse, in York-st. M. Asher, Hunter and Phillip streets.

TO LET, furnished BED and SITTING-ROOM, use of kitchen; no children. 386, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP in York-street. John Solomon, auctioneer, George-street.

TO LET, DRUGGIST'S SHOP, 15, Kent-street North. Apply next door.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE, near Masonic Hall, Clarence-street South. Apply School opposite.

TO LET, Two ROOMS, large yard, by the sea-side, eight shillings. Mrs. Rice, grocer, John-st., Pyrmont.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSE, centrally situated; incoming £100. Mr. Delohery, Park-street.

TO LET, HOUSE in Prince-street, No. 4, containing ten rooms; kitchen, coachhouse and stable. Apply Alderman Caraher, Gloucester-street.

TO LET, GROUND FLOOR—one room or two—suitable for school, dressmaker, or offices. 94, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

TO BE LET, a first-class PORTRAIT ROOM, with every convenience. For particulars apply to Mr. Spencer, Shakspere Tavern, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Randwick, 8-roomed HOUSE, stable, and coach-house, &c. £75 per annum. J. Denning, near post-office.

TO LET, in North-terrace, 179, Macquarie-street, with coach-house and stables. Apply at the HERALD Office.

TO LET, centrally situated, one of the best Family HOTELS in Sydney; now in full trade. Apply to Moss and Alt, 143, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Market-street, large HOUSE, 9 rooms, kitchen, servants' room, &c., M. F. Josephson, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, at Manly Beach, a Furnished 5-roomed COTTAGE; if taken for a term, a low rent accepted. R. King, Circular Quay.

TO LET, in Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street, HOUSE, 8 rooms, and every convenience. Apply to Mr. Josephson, King and Phillip streets.

TO LET, a small HOUSE, at Arundel-terrace, opposite the University, Glebe. Water laid on. Apply 119, Phillip-street.

TO LET, a neat four-roomed Stone COTTAGE, with verandah. Rent, 11s. per week. Apply opposite, to Mr. Hayes, Susannah-street, Blue's Point, North Shore.

TO BE LET, FIRST-FLOOR of PREMISES occupied by Morey and Price, suitable for a warehouse. 329, George-street.

TO LET, No. 12, Bank-street, Chippendale, 5 minutes' walk from Railway Station, HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, water on, back entrance. Rent, 14s. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE in Lower Fort-street, opposite Flavelle's-buildings; immediate possession can be given. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Stanley-street, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with verandah and balcony; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 82, Stanley-street, near Bourke-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, on the Parramatta Road, ten minutes' walk from the Burwood Station, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, stables, &c. Apply on the premises; or at J. Harrison's, opposite.

TO LET, those commodious STORES in Clarence-street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Church, Brothers. Possession will be given on 14th March. Apply to Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., Clarence-street.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Ragar, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

TO LET, in Darling-street, Balmain, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Also COTTAGE, 6 rooms, garden, &c. Apply Mr. Ramsay, Balmain; or M. F. Josephson, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, 794, George-street, large SHOP, fitted with counters, shelving, and gas, good residence, 11 rooms, kitchen, store, stable, and coachhouse. J. Yeomans, 280, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, near Sydney, a small GROCERY STORE, now doing a good business, with fixtures complete. For particulars apply to Lenehan, Brothers, 722, George-street South.

TO LET, a first-class PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated in a large and respectable neighbourhood; terms, liberal. For particulars apply to G. B. Kelly, Royal Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in York-street, two doors south of the Wesleyan Chapel, a very commodious HOUSE, containing six large rooms and two cellar kitchens; a detached kitchen, a good yard, and carriage entrance from Clarence-street; rent very low. Apply to W. C. Eldridge, next door.

TO LET, commodious Town RESIDENCE, with every convenience for a gentleman's family; rent very moderate. The furniture, which is substantial and good, may be taken at a fair valuation. Immediate possession can be given. For cards to view apply to Messrs. Bradley and Newton, 239, George-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

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